FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Release Conditions--Tehran radio carried the text of the report submitted to the Majlis on 2 November by the Special Commission on the hostages. According to the radio, the report was presented by commission member Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini and subsequently approved by the deputies present by a "majority vote." The report contained the following conditions for the release of the hostages: 1) that the United States must pledge that it will not interfere in the affairs of Iran; 2) that the United States must unfreeze all of Iran's assets and put them at the disposal of Iran; 3) that the United States must abrogate and cancel all economic and financial decisions and measures against Iran and that it must take the necessary measures to cancel all claims filed; 4) that the United States must return the assets of the deceased shah and recognize Iran's right to these assets.

The report went on to say that the Iranian Government will "release all 52 U.S. criminals in return for the fulfillment of these conditions" and that should some of the terms "require more time" to fulfill, then "once all conditions are accepted by the U.S. Government, with the fulfillment of each condition a number of criminals will be released with the approval of the Islamic government." It concluded by saying that "should the U.S. Government fail to comply with all or some of the conditions, then the judicial system, in accordance with its required duty, will carry out its duty and punish the criminals."

Control of Hostages--Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni told the students in a 3 November meeting that he "agreed" with their proposal "to hand over the U.S. spies to the Islamic Republic Government." The radio then carried a letter from the students to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i saying that they "deem it appropriate to transfer the responsibility for the spy hostages to the government." The radio further reported that in a 3 November meeting the prime minister and the Algerian ambassador to Iran decided that "the issue of the hostages should be taken over by the brother and Muslim country of Algeria." According to the radio, the Algerian ambassador told Raja'i that "we hope we will be able to carry out your wishes" and that "we shall defend Iranian rights as much as we can."

Carter Message to Raja'i--Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Raja'i met with the Swiss and West German ambassadors on 3 November during which the Swiss envoy handed Raja'i a message from President Carter.

Rafsanjani, Raja'i Comments--At the close of the Majlis session at which the Special Commission's report was read and adopted, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in comments reported by Tehran radio, said any delay in the release of the hostages will be the fault of the U.S. Government.

In an interview given to Yugoslav radio and television, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i stated that the "general aims" in the taking of the hostages were "political" and that Iran had been successful in this policy. Regarding any effect the release or nonrelease of the hostages may have on the U.S. elections, Raja'i said the United States is "not the kind of country that would alter its overall policy based on this issue."

Ceremony at U.S. Embassy--According to Tehran radio, the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" issued a statement calling for a march on 4 November to mark the anniversary of the exile of Ayatollah Khomeyni, students day and the anniversary of the invasion of the U.S. Embassy. The statement said that after the march a "ceremony" would be held at the "spy nest." A student spokesman told AFP that the public would be allowed inside the embassy but that the hostages "would not be on the program."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Capture of Iranian Minister--An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iraqi units of the advance guard had captured Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan and that he had been taken to Baghdad. Tehran radio carried a statement issued by the public relations staff of the prime minister's office confirming that Tondguyan had been "kidnapped" and taken to Iraq "contrary to international regulations." The statement added that Deputy Oil Minister Behruz Bushehri, supervisor of the southern oil ports Mohsen Yahyavi and three others had also been captured in the same incident. The statement warned Iraq concerning the welfare of these men and demanded the release of all Iranian civilian captives.

Mediation Efforts--Tehran radio reported that Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe met with the acting foreign minister and with Prime Minister Raja'i to discuss the conflict with Iraq. According to the radio, Raja'i told Sathe that it is difficult for Iran to understand how India, which struggled for years against British "domination," could remain "indifferent" to the Iraqi aggression. In a press conference following his meeting with Sathe, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i said he had told the Indian foreign secretary that negotiations are "absolutely out of the question" until Iraq withdraws from Iranian territory. He said when this is accomplished and if "existing agreements" are not sufficient to resolve the dispute, Iran will make use of the mediation of Islamic and nonaligned countries.

INA reported that Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and President Saddam Husayn held separate meetings with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on the efforts of the Islamic Conference to mediate the conflict. INA said Husayn had "praised" President Ziaul Haq's efforts to resolve the dispute, but gave no details on the progress of the Islamic mission. Voice of the Masses reported the departure of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca from Baghdad after a 3-day visit during which he held discussions with Iraqi leaders in the context of nonaligned efforts to play a role in ending the war.

The Yugoslav press agency TANJUG carried a press statement issued by the foreign ministerial committee of the countries selected by the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau to seek a way to end the Iraq-Iran war. The ministers met in Belgrade on 1 and 2 November. The statement noted that an ambassadorial committee of those involved--Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia and the PLO--has been established in New York to act as a "good-will mission" but that "further clarification" from the Governments of Iraq and Iran is awaited before constituting the committee on the ministerial level. In the meantime, the statement said, the ministers are taking the opportunity to exchange views.

A commentary broadcast by Tehran radio's English service said Iran's attitude toward a nonaligned good-will mission differs from its view of UN efforts because their "goals" are different. The commentary said the nonaligned movement now faces a "real test" which it can pass by making a distinction between evil and justice, denouncing the Iraqi invasion and expelling Iraq from the nonaligned movement. Lack of such action, according to the commentary, would be a "severe blow" to the prestige of the movement.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, rejected attempts to mediate and arrange a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, saying it is not in the interest of the Iranian or Iraqi peoples or other nations in the region for the Saddam Husayn regime to go unpunished for the destruction caused by the war. The statement called on those visiting Iran to view the damage done to residential areas, hospitals and schools.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported large Iraqi losses in men and materiel on the Abadan front and claimed that the balance is "tipping in favor" of the Iranian forces in Abadan and Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr). The radio said 187 Iraqi troops were killed on the Abadan front on 31 October alone and that a further 200 had died on 1 November. The radio also claimed that on 2 November an entire Iraqi column was destroyed and that, among other things, 100 personnel carriers and 136-mm cannons were captured. According to the radio, Abadan has received reinforcements and Iranian forces are easily penetrating Iraqi-held

western Khuninshahr to carry out commando operations. Iraqi General Command communiques have not detailed the overall situation in southern Khuzestan or on any other front but have noted that the Iranians are disseminating "lies" about "false victories." Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported that an entire enemy force had been "annihilated" in an attack on Iraqi positions and that Iraqi artillery had silenced enemy fire from the city.

On other fronts, an Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that 550 Iraqis had been killed in fighting in the area of Dezful. Further Tehran radio broadcasts said that intense fighting was raging on the Mehran front and that Iranian forces had captured new positions in an assault southwest of Ahvaz. The radio also reported continuing clashes in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sarab-e Garm, Kur-e Mush and Kani Sakht and claimed the enemy on the western front was "weakened" and "confused." According to another communique issued by the Iranian Joint Staff and carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Air Force has been active in attacking enemy targets in the region of Ahvaz, Abadan, Khuninshahr and Salamcheh.

LE MONDE reported that Iraq has denied that King Husayn had offered to send Jordanian troops to Iraqi Kurdistan to free Iraqi units to fight against Iran. The paper had earlier reported that Husayn had made this offer during his recent visit to Baghdad. The UAE daily AL-KHALIL, citing Arab diplomatic sources, said Iraq has continued to fulfill its ordnance requirements through purchases from countries allied with the Soviet Union with Moscow's "full knowledge and cooperation." The paper said Romania and Bulgaria supplied Iraq with spare parts and ammunition it had contracted to buy from the USSR before the war with Iran. Paris radio, citing LE POINT, reported that the first batch of 60 F-1 Mirage aircraft ordered by Iraq in July 1977 and December 1979 could be delivered as early as the beginning of December. In a similar dispatch AFP said it could obtain no official confirmation of this report from French Government sources.

Egypt

In a 1 November speech made at a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, carried live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat dealt in great part with Egyptian foreign policy in the Middle East. He declared that the Arab countries have "absolutely not isolated" Egypt since severing relations with it 15 months ago but that, on the contrary, the "deterioration, loss and division" which the rest of the Arab nation is now experiencing is due to its decision to isolate itself from Egypt. As-Sadat went on to detail the interstate divisions among the Arab countries and note their domestic problems and declared that while Egypt is building, strengthening itself and making "leaps forward" and is "protected by the umbrella of security and safety," other Arab governments are "living in fear" of their own neighbors and of their own peoples. He said those Arab states that "bring the Soviet Union, as a power, to protect them from their peoples are committing a "crime" against the Arab nation and are disregarding its history and values.

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, As-Sadat declared that Iraq started the war and is the "aggressor" and that he personally blamed Saddam Husayn for the conflict, saying he was "full of hopes of leadership and greatness" and wanted to become the leader not only of the Gulf region and the Arab nation but of the entire Middle East. As-Sadat categorically stated that Egypt has "recognized the Iranian revolution and the establishment of the republic" and that this recognition is "still in force." He said that Egypt is committed only to providing "safety and security" for the new shah and his family and that he will be responsible for them "until I die."

Discussing relations with Israel and the Palestinian problem, As-Sadat said that normalization is "taking its course" and that President Yitzhaq Navon's recent visit to Egypt was a "real contribution" to this process and to peace efforts. He added that Egypt remains "faithful" to its position on Palestinian autonomy and "will not yield." He went on to say that while there is still a "gap" between Egypt and Israel, differences can be overcome, that Egypt is not closed to "new ideas"--some of which, he said, he discussed with Navon--and that the peace process for Egypt is an "irreversible matter." He also announced

"so the Israelis can hear it" that while some claim that Egypt will "lift its hand" once the Sinai is completely returned in 1982, his country will not disavow its Arab responsibility and that Egypt's problem is not the Sinai, but has been and will continue to be "comprehensive peace between all the Arabs and Israel."

MENA, citing AS-SIYASI, reported that Egypt submitted "specific proposals" to President Navon during his recent visit to Egypt in order to "break the deadlock temporarily" until the convening of the tripartite summit scheduled for January. The paper added that the Israeli Cabinet will consider these proposals at its next Cabinet meeting. MENA also cited ROSE AL-YUSUF as reporting that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will visit Israel for several days beginning the second week of November where he will discuss with Israeli leaders both normalization of relations and Israeli ideas to be submitted to the next round of the autonomy negotiations.

Libya

Riyadh radio reported on 31 October that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has fled to a "Soviet base" in the southern part of the country in the wake of the "intense wrath" manifested against him because of what the radio termed his "slandering" of the Islamic religion. According to the radio, "fierce clashes" have taken place between police, "most of them Cubans and Abyssinians," and Libyan workers and students, and the forces opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi have increased since the country's Muslim ulema joined the people in condemning Al-Qadhdhafi. The radio also reported that parts of the Libyan Navy have rebelled and that one "division" has left Libyan territorial waters for Malta after having expended its ammunition. It also said Libyan pilots are under detention in Soviet bases in the country to prevent them from joining the opposition. According to the radio, Al-Qadhdhafi's flight to southern Libya has also caused "sharp divisions" in the country's people's committees. Riyadh radio had earlier reported that Libyan troops in Tobruk and 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' are in a "state of rebellion" and that "signs of emergency" have been noticed in Libyan towns. Monitored Libyan media have made no mention or given any indication of disturbances in Libya.

Afghanistan, Pakistan

According to Kabul radio, the BAKHTAR news agency has called Pakistani claims that Afghan forces attacked an Afghan refugee camp in Pakistan a "falsehood" based on "groundless accusations." Noting that this is not the first time that Pakistan has "concocted such claims, the Afghan agency declared that Afghanistan has no "aggressive intentions" against any state and that it is the "militarist reactionaries" in Pakistan who, by equipping and training Afghan refugees and sending them back into Afghanistan, are interfering in the internal affairs of another country. Karachi radio on 28 October reported that Pakistan had submitted a protest to the Afghan Government over a 24 October attack by six Afghan helicopter gunships on an Afghan refugee camp and three other points in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency.

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FARUQ QADDUMI LEAVES FOR BELGRADE 1 NOV

NC011737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chairman of the PLO Political Department, left for Belgrade this morning at the head of a Palestinian delegation to participate in the meetings of the seven-member committee of the nonaligned countries. This committee is meeting for the purpose of taking action to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

The seven-member committee is scheduled to begin its meetings in Belgrade tomorrow. The Palestinian delegation includes brother Dr Ahmad Sadqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; and Zakariya 'Abd ar-Rahim, chairman of the European affairs in the PLO Political Department.

Belgrade Reportage

For Belgrade reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, for talks on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, see the Yugoslavia section of the 3 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

'ARAFAT, SADDAM HUSAYN EXCHANGE MESSAGES 1 NOV

NC011910 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] This morning brother commander Abu 'Ammar received the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Beirut, who was deputized by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The charge d'affaires came to be reassured about the health of Abu 'Ammar.

Our correspondent has learned that the Iraqi official handed Brother Abu 'Ammar a message from the Iraqi president. Abu 'Ammar conveyed a message to the Iraqi president on the current situation.

The brother commander also received the Al-Biqa' mufti, His Eminence Shaykh (Sulayman al-Yahfuqi).

In addition, the brother commander sent a message to the Malian president.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CASTRO 30 OCT

NC301919 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received the Cuban charge d'affaires in Beirut. The charge handed Brother Abu 'Ammar a second letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro connected with the committee which has been formed by the nonaligned coordination bureau.

The Cuban president has asked Brother Abu 'Ammar to devote his efforts to securing success for the task of this committee and to developing this task. The Cuban president also notified Brother Abu 'Ammar (?that he has placed a special plane) at the disposal of this committee to make it easier for the committee to shuttle between Baghdad and Tehran.

President Castro stressed the importance of exerting all possible efforts to resolve this vital issue, which is important for the nonalignment movement and for its unity and which arouses the interest of all the peace-loving forces.

Brother Abu 'Ammar had received the first letter from President Castro this morning.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTER SAYS OIL PRODUCTION WILL NOT INCREASE

LD021206 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 Nov (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah is reported to have said Kuwait will not increase its oil production above the current level of 1.5 million barrels a day following the ending of the export of Iranian and Iraqi oil because of the war between the two countries. In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, he said it is unlikely OPEC would be able to undertake any peaceful initiative to end the fighting between the two member countries. Shaykh 'Ali explained Kuwait's oil production might fluctuate according to the seasons and conditions in world markets. He said: "We shall not increase production if demand improves, but this does not mean we overlook the fixed ceiling--which is 1.5 million barrels a day." [sentence as received]

Press reports abroad said after the outbreak of war between Iraq and Iran in September Kuwait and three other Gulf states--Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar--agreed to increase production to compensate world markets for the shortfall in the supply of Iraqi and Iranian oil.

OMAN

AL-QADHDHAFI'S 'SLANDERS AGAINST ISLAM' DENOUNCED

LD011616 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 80 EA

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman on 1 November--read by announcer]

[Text] The Sultanate of Oman has been following with great concern the declarations of the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, his attacks against the Islamic religion and his repeatedly insolent attitude toward Islam represented by his denial of the noble Muhammadan Sunnah [law of the Koran], his declaration of the hegira calendar as null and void, his biased interpretation of the holy Koran and its distortion and finally his recent call to suspend the duty of performing the pilgrimage, the fifth pillar of Islam.

The Sultanate of Oman holds the view that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's allegations, his continuous slanders against Islam, his flagrant challenge to Muslim sentiments and his evident rebellion against the teachings of the Islamic law are matters on which it cannot remain silent.

While wishing to stress its concern over its brotherly relations with the fraternal Libyan people and wishing to express its sympathy for them, the Sultanate of Oman appeals to the Arab and Islamic states to suspend their relations with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime in accordance with the holy Koran, and in compliance with its teaching not to cooperate with apostates and atheists.

SAUDI ARABIA

LIBYAN INTERNAL SITUATION REPORTEDLY DETERIORATING

LD311436 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Arab monitoring services have noticed that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as usual did not attend the Friday prayers today, a matter which confirms the reports available yesterday from Libya that Al-Qadhdhafi is hiding in one of the foreign military bases in one of the oases in southern Libya and that he is unable to face the anger of the Libyan people who were stabbed by the colonel in the heart of their faith by his attempts to deny the fifth pillar of Islam and his slandering of God's prophet and God's grace, peace be upon him.

It is believed that Al-Qadhdhafi will remain in hiding until the wave of anger which is sweeping Libya because of his abominable behavior against Islam and the Muslims subsides. Reports from Tripoli show that the intense wrath against Al-Qadhdhafi will increase and that the period of his hiding will be very lengthy. Diplomatic sources in the Libyan capital have stressed that the tense situation in Libya today has reached its peak following the huge marches held by the Libyan people this morning and after the conclusion of the Friday prayers held in some of the mosques in the Libyan towns. Reports which have leaked from Tripoli to European capitals say that fierce clashes took place between Libyan policeman, most of them Cubans and Abyssinians, and that the Libyan students and workers have declared the opposition to Al-Qadhdhafi's (?behavior) after he abandoned the Islamic faith.

Diplomatic cables have stated that even though Al-Qadhdhafi is hiding in southern Libya in one of the Soviet bases, he had issued his orders to cancel the Friday prayers in the major mosques in Libyan towns. Nevertheless, the Libyan Muslims gathered together in an unusual way early this morning in Tripoli and Benghazi to chant slogans against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. It has been reported that the Libyan authorities confronted the demonstrators with tear gas and water hoses. The reports have stated that despite the curtain of silence imposed by the trumpets of Al-Qadhdhafi's propaganda about the deteriorating conditions in Libya, available reports have noted an increase in the forces opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi after the Muslim ulema joined the student and workers' sectors, a matter which forced Al-Qadhdhafi to flee from the Libyan capital and to keep out of sight.

Diplomatic cables have stated that the chants of the demonstrators against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime were hard in many Libyan towns today after the Friday prayers. The demonstrating Libyan Muslims shouted: Libya is Arabic and Muslim, and down with Al-Qadhdhafi the agent. It is Muslim, it is Muslim, not communism in Libya from now on. God is mightiest, God is mightiest, death to the iniquitous infidels.

Reports have confirmed that a state of confusion has overcome the Libyan authorities, after many Libyan divisions sympathized with the demonstrators.

In another development diplomatic circles in Cyprus have stated, quoting reliable sources in Tripoli, that a mutiny has taken place in the ranks of the Libyan navy. These sources have stated that the clashes occurred last night between two [words indistinct] Libyan divisions, one of which mutinies against Al-Qadhdhafi's authorities and left Libyan territorial waters for Malta after its ammunition ran out. A flash cable sent by a commercial ship lying off Libyan shores says that a state of confusion is prevailing in the naval sectors after a mutiny in their forces against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Other reports state that students have gathered inside the University of Benghazi to chant anti-Al-Qadhdhafi slogans. The Libyans students have demanded the expulsion of the corrupt clique headed by Al-Qadhdhafi, which has brought disaster to all of the Libyan people.

Those who are arriving in Rome from Libya are saying that a state of dissatisfaction and anger among the Libyan people is spreading throughout the Libyan towns and villages. Sources close to the Libyan Embassy in Italy have confirmed that sharp divisions now exist in the so-called revolutionary committees after Al-Qadhdhafi's henchmen ran away with him to southern Libya for fear of the fate awaiting them at the hands of the Libyan people.

News agencies have stated that Al-Qadhdhafi has submitted to the instructions of his foreign advisers, who have demanded the withdrawal of Libyan pilots from military aircraft for fear of their taking part in the uprising which is (?spreading) in Libya. These reports have stated that most of the Libyan pilots are under detention in the Soviet bases in Libya.

Observers in the British capital have pointed out that demonstrations sweeping the Libyan towns against Al-Qadhdhafi come as proof of the downfall of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime after he completely lost control inside Libya. They have stated that Al-Qadhdhafi, so it seems, did not take into consideration the uprising which has been sweeping across the Libyan nation since he mocked the Islamic faith and its tenets, increased his relations with the communists and made the Libyan territory a colony for heretics and terrorists.

UAE

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

GF011318 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 Oct 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Reagan, With Premeditation"]

[Text] A puzzling thing this man or phenomenon called Ronald Reagan.

What is more puzzling is that the great American nation, which comprises more than 200 million people, could not put forward a candidate for the presidential elections with a chance of defeating President Carter other than a (70-year-old) second-rate former motion picture actor.

We have no objection to an actor becoming the president of the richest and most powerful country in the world. Our objection--if we have the right to object--is that the president should be a second-rate actor and enjoy the level of general and political knowledge like that displayed by Mr Reagan in an interview published by the U.S. press a few weeks ago. Asked about his view of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and declare it its "eternal capital," Reagan expressed surprise at the question and asserted that the "Security Council and UN Resolutions gave Israel this legitimate right!"

It's not a cause for shame for some candidates in the U.S. presidential elections not to be well versed in foreign policy. However, the only condition that makes it possible to accept such cases is that the candidate is well versed in some other aspects of government, such as the economy or domestic problems, while having the aptitude to familiarize himself with the most important principles of foreign policy in a few months.

Those who know Reagan say that he is not the type of person who can acquire new habits, while those who do not know him say that it is impossible for a president to embark on a "training" and "educational" course at the age of 70.

What has happened to American democracy? The diabolical industrial-economic publicity machine which could "sell" Reagan to the American voter so that he could pose a real threat to President Carter could, if it wanted, have picked out one of hundreds of thousands of experienced, knowledgeable and mature American politicians and introduced them to the people and the world.

Does it not then appear that the choice of Reagan was "calculated and premeditated" so that sooner or later he would be succeeded by his vice president, George Bush, about whom the American people know nothing and whose only talent is that at one time he was director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency?

Anything is possible in this strange world!

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

NC011935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1629 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat to a joint meeting of the Egyptian People's Assembly and the Consultative Council in Cairo--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly and members of the Consultative Council: This meeting today is more than just a meeting in which we open the new parliamentary session of the legislative term. If the 23 July revolution was the starting point for the era of real independence--a revolution which expressed the free Egyptian will and which took subservience rule to its final burial place--the 15 May revolution was the starting point for th establishment of true democratic structure for Egypt.

The recent constitutional amendments approved by the people were in response to their collective will. These stipulated that the state system should be democratic socialist, that the principles of Islamic law should be the main source of legislation, that the political system should be based on the multiplicity of parties, that the press should be an independent popular estate and that the Consultative Council should be formed as a council for the [Egyptian] family.

We are meeting today, brothers and sisters, after all these have been accomplished and after the abolishment of martial law. We are meeting in this constitutional democratic gathering, which includes for the first time in our structure the members of the Consultative Council--the council of the Egyptian family which includes representatives of all factions and organizations of the people.

I welcome the members of the Consultative Council as real partners in the responsibility for maintaining the principles of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions. This basic responsibility involved support for national unity, and social peace, safeguarding the alliance of the people's forces, the socialist gains and the basic pillars of the society, and maintaining the rights, freedoms and public duties.

We are also meeting at a delicate and glorious period in the history of our people. Egypt's strength, will and decision have been enhanced; all this has been enhanced abroad. Our strength abroad is the result of our strength at home. The world's respect of Egypt's word abroad is the result of self-respect. There can be no self-respect unless we liberate ourselves from all coercion to our freedom in thought and expression.

Therefore, we look with great pain upon what is happening around us in our Arab nation. We are astonished and astounded because after the October victory and the classification of the Arab nation as the sixth force in today's world, today we see the picture of the Arab nation changing into a picture which really calls for sorrow. The Arab nation has never experienced such deterioration, fumbling and loss. We have often reminded them [the Arabs] that they would be the losers if they isolate themselves from Egypt. They couldn't isolate Egypt but they isolated themselves. The entire world realized and felt that this deterioration, loss and division, which our Arab nation is experiencing, was due to the fact that they had isolated themselves from Egypt and its decision. They have absolutely not isolated Egypt since they severed their relations with us 15 months ago. Where are we today and where are they?

The Arab situation imposes itself on us today. When I explain this situation to you within the framework of what we will discuss, and of my review of the result of the work in the past period when those of you in both the assembly and the council, who are heading for a glorious period--when I deal with the Arab situation, I bear God and you as a witness that I am not gloating despite the fact that during all the stages of our struggle for the sake of the Arab nation, they gloated over any defeats or calamities which befell Egypt. [as heard]

Let us recall what happened in 1956 when we nationalized the Suez Canal. The decision to nationalize the Suez Canal was one of the most splendid and glorious decisions of the Third World which, after the two world wars, brought into existence the liberation movements after colonialism and imperialism had exploited this world and drained it of its resources and will. The decision to nationalize the Suez Canal was not adopted for the sake of Egypt alone, but also to strike imperialism in its most important and strongest positions at the time.

When they met in Beirut in November 1956, bombs were falling on Egypt and the invasion forces were landing in Port Said. The gloating began and they came out to say that 'Abd an-Nasir should have contacted us and informed us before making this decision.

They forgot about the bombs that were falling, the paratroopers who parachuted over Port Said and the sufferings which our people were enduring. At that time they did the things which they were told to do by the imperialist quarters. Most of the conferees were agents of these quarters. It is true that it was a summit conference. However, no more than two or three of the conferees enjoyed freedom of action. When it comes to the rest of them, well, we know who they were. There was Nuri as-Sa'id of Iraq. There was Jordan--and Britain was still in Jordan. There was the Lebanon of Camille Sham'un. All these people left everything. They showed that they were gloating in the most depraved manner. [They asked] why hasn't 'Abd an-Nasir notified us of the decision to nationalize the Suez Canal?

In other words, it was imperative for 'Abd an-Nasir to ask for permission from these agents to recover Egypt's rights. The chatting ended and the summit conference came to an end, while they were reciting a poetry of eulogy for Egypt. However, and deep in their hearts, they were at the peak of happiness in view of their rancor against Egypt.

At this time Egypt is building; Egypt is making leaps forward; Egypt is strengthening. Meanwhile, they are living in fear of their own people. They are living in fear of their neighbors--and this applies to all of them. Every neighbor is locked in battle with his neighbor. Syria and Iraq are involved in a battle. Iraq and Libya are locked in a battle. The PDRY and Saudi Arabia are engaged in a battle. The entire Gulf and the Iranian revolution are in a battle. King Hassan and Algeria are in a battle. Libya and King Hassan are in a battle. Lebanon has been divided for 7 years; it is torn by an endless battle. Civil war is raging in Syria. The well-known incident occurred in Saudi Arabia, in the holy mosque.

As I review all these things, I say that we, here in Egypt, are living under the aegis of security and safety. We meet today while our constitutional institutions have doubled. We once had only a People's Assembly; we now have a People's Assembly and a Consultative Council.

We meet while Egypt is protected by the umbrella of security and safety. We meet while human dignity reigns sublime in Egypt. [applause] There are no concentration camps, custodianships, torture nor a police state. However, we enjoy security, safety and human dignity!

Despite all that they did at the conference of obscenities, or within the alliance of obscenities in Baghdad, I make you bear witness, as I had previously asked God to bear witness, that I am not gloating--absolutely not. They gloated over all the things which befell Egypt. However, this is Egypt's nature!

I spoke of 1956 and 1967 and I spoke of the defeat. They gloated in a manner which no human being can imagine.

When they severed relations with us some 15 or more months ago, the gloating turned into emotion and delirium, to strike Egypt, to isolate Egypt and to starve Egypt so as to make it yield to the will of those ignorant ones. Despite this and despite our lives here in Egypt and their lives, each one of them, in his own country and with his neighbor, we never gloat. We tell them: Maybe you will benefit from evil. We do not gloat because we are strong. It is only the weak who gloat. Egypt is strong through its men, faith, noble origin and pride. Just as you have heard me say at the tunnel, Egypt's pride emanates from God Almighty's pride. It is a pride that is right, just and a desire that elevates good and abolishes evil. [applause]

I do not need to preoccupy your time with this. We have tasks for building our country and for our people's march that are much more important. However, we must pause from time to time for ourselves and for them as well.

What did they do since Egypt took the decision of peace and began the peace process? What have they done? They met in Baghdad; it was hysteria and slanders. We were meeting here in this assembly and in this hall. They decided to send a delegation to Egypt from Baghdad with a warning to us that we either yield to them or ruin and woe would befall us. They tried to camouflage this warning with a price; namely, that they were prepared to give 5.5 billion [not further specified] a year to Egypt. I refused to receive this delegation and I prohibited any Egyptian official from contacting it. We received them as Arab brothers but they did not meet with anyone. What fills them is their belief in the dollar and that everything has a price. They may have become accustomed to this in dealings conducted among themselves, or with the many people with whom they have dealings in the world. But here in Egypt, the wealth of the entire world does not buy the dignity of Egypt [applause]; the wealth of the entire world does not buy the pride of Egypt; the wealth of the entire world does not buy the faith and firmness of the people of Egypt.

In Baghdad they opened the oil coffers, which we filled for them through the October war. I am not saying this as a pretense of doing a favor but as an acknowledgement of fact. We filled their coffers. The barrel of oil used to cost $3. The price was then raised to $33--that is elevenfold, and despite this we never pretended that we were doing favors; we only implore God that their people will get their share of their country's wealth just as our people here are getting their share of their country's wealth.

They opened the oil coffers and the process of buying consciences began. Hands that we used to believe were clean were extended to take their price of isolating, starving and subjugating Egypt to the leadership of acrobatics, ignorance and plotting. They announced in Baghdad that everything they had done was for maintaining Arab solidarity, which Egypt shattered. In the past 15 months, the first thing they began with, or the first alternative that they emerged with was to maintain Arab solidarity, which Egypt destroyed. The first thing was paying and receiving; some paid and others received.

Iraq took advantage of this opportunity because it wanted to achieve the old dreams of leadership. Because the conference was held in Baghdad, we all heard and knew that Saddam Husayn, shamelessly and clearly, threatened the oil kings, princes and shaykhs that he would get to their bedrooms in order to kill them if they did not agree to striking at, isolating and starving Egypt. They were afraid, and perhaps this threat appealed to them because many of them have morbid hearts. Saddam Husayn said this in order to achieve Iraq's leadership after imagining that Egypt's leadership had ended.

However, the strange thing that we must pause at is the October war, which everyone testifies is the battle of all the Arabs and the first Arab cause on which all those have lived and are living up to today.

It is funny that when Khomeyni replied to Saddam, he said Saddam is an athiest, an agent of colonization and imperialism and an agent of Camp David. What has Saddam to do with Camp David? What has Camp David to do with Iraq and Iran? A week ago Syria came out to say that Saddam Husayn is an agent of imperialism, of colonialism and of Camp David. The thing that I want to pause at is that we must not go astray again.

I issued a paper on Arab action and reality to you several months ago, before the Iranian-Iraqi war erupted and before the situation was exposed as it is today. In this paper it appears as if I was predicting the future since the beginning of this year; that is, for well over 10 months. I had written this 8 months before it took place; that is, from the beginning of 1980. The paper on Arab action contains all of this. We must adopt a stand and beware. In the October war, which is unquestionably the battle of the entire Arab nation, except for the crazy man of Libya who has his own ideas, Iraq, publicly, officially and in broad daylight refused to use the oil weapon. Iraq officially announced that it will sell its oil and that it will not enter the oil war. All the oil countries entered the war with the oil weapon, headed by [King] Faysal of Saudi Arabia. Iraq officially did not join and sold its oil. Libya failed to join the oil countries in secret. It announced that it supported the boycott, but it sold its oil secretly.

This is the Iraq which convened the conference, [As-Sadat corrects himself] the alliance of abuses and obscenities in Baghdad to isolate Egypt, to starve its people and to subjugate Egypt's will to the highwaymen.

At least we have a right to ask about the Arab reality today if they wanted Arab action. What was Iraq's position on the use of the oil weapon in the Arab battle in October? Iraq sold [oil] officially and openly, without concealing the fact. Al-Qadhdhafi sold [oil] secretly. Nevertheless, it is trying to seek the leadership of the Arab nation. After Baghdad, as I said, they began moves to maintain Arab solidarity, which Egypt destroyed. The first step: some paid and some received payment. This is the safeguarding of Arab solidarity from Egypt.

The second step: We were surprised by a plan for unity between the Iraqi and Syrian regimes. We were surprised that one day Iraq and Syria announced--after Hafiz al-Asad went to Baghdad--a plan for full unity. We all know that the party in Iraq and Syria is the same; it is the Ba'th Party. We heard that they will establish an axis. They said that this axis will bring down mountains and will lead the Arab nation, instead of Egypt.

The history of this axis is known. As you know, after we expelled the Soviet experts from Egypt in 1972, the Soviet Union tried for 10 years to bring Iraq and Syria together in an axis through which it can regain its respect after it was expelled from Egypt. Iraq agreed to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union, but Syria refused.

We were surprised, after the Baghdad treaty and the second step to maintain Arab solidarity, which Egypt destroyed, that unity should be established between Iraq and Syria. Al-Asad went to Baghdad, and moves began for the establishment of a Damascus-Baghdad axis--not as a substitute for Egypt but to bring down mountains and do colossal things. They thought they would end Egypt's leadership.

Just as we were surprised by the unity plan we were surprised to hear that Saddam Husayn uncovered a plot involving 22 of his closest aides, including his deputy and a personal friend, and arrested them on charges of plotting with Syria to kill Saddam Husayn and overthrow the regime. Saddam Husayn sentenced them and attended the hanging of 22 of his colleagues. The Iraqi-Syrian unity, which sought to establish an axis to do great things and pound the mountains, to take the place of Egypt's intelligentsia and Egypt's leadership, and restore Arab solidarity, which Egypt destroyed, had thus evaporated. They destroyed themselves to the extent that when they later met at a summit conference, Saddam Husayn refused to shake hands with Al-Asad--and they are two parties [as heard]--and they both are partners in the insults of Baghdad and of the Baghdad alliance and in the work against Egypt. This is the second step.

The third step: We were surprised that an alliance has suddenly been established between Syria and King Husayn. Acrobatic movements took place. We heard of a meeting that took place in Damascus, attended by Al-Asad, the mad boy of Libya, and Yasir 'Arafat. We read about it. All this took place in the past 15 months after Baghdad [Baghdad summit]. We were surprised. While in Syria Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi took Yasir 'Arafat and flew to an airfield in Jordan to meet with King Husayn. Why? Because King Husayn had become the savior of the Arab issue and the one who can take the wolf from its tail [meaning he can do everything]. [laughter and applause]

It was very kind of King Husayn to do this after the treatment and what the mad boy of Libya had said about him. It was kind of him to tell them: Come to see me at the Al-Mafraq airfield. As usual, 'Arafat embraced King Husayn and told him: You speak on our behalf; you are the savior. He was with Al-Qadhdhafi. Such acrobatic actions. A statement was made saying that King Husayn will open his borders for Palestinian fedayeen action from Jordan; King Husayn is the spokesman and representative and the one who will save everything; King Husayn will restore Arab solidarity, which Egypt destroyed.

The battle was disgracefully exposed as the battle of unity between Syria and Iraq. The battle is now exposed. King Husayn is now, regrettably, being accused of helping the Muslim Brotherhood. The Syrian-Jordanian borders are now closed. They were panting after a plan for unity between Syria and Jordan. The question was when they would implement the unity because they had done everything concerning the two armies and countries. Their borders were open and everything was ready. They went to Yasir 'Arafat and all his acrobatics. The same as with Syria and Iraq. It was exposed that the two were plotting against each other.

The operation was exposed and it transpired that King Husayn was plotting against Syria's Al-Asad, as the latter claims. The borders are now closed and King Husayn has started a new axis with Iraq. Perhaps you may have heard what has been happening recently and that King Husayn went there twice, as if going there would change the course of the war or the course of history in the Iraqi-Iranian war. He is a lover of all these things. We ask: Where are the Jordanian borders which were opened for Palestinian action against Israel, and where is the Arab solidarity which Egypt destroyed? Have they restored it? Everything has ended. The PLO is today attacking Husayn and levelling the usual accusations against him. Syria has closed its borders with Jordan.

It openly attacks Jordan and Saudi Arabia and officially accuses them of helping the strugglers who are resisting Hafiz al-Asad in Syria. This is the third alternative. The first was payment and receipt. The second was the alliance and the unity which suddenly emerged between Syria and Iraq. It turned out that they are both thieves working behind each other's back, seeking to remove each other. The scandal was exposed and they severed their relations. The third alternative was Husayn's alliance with Syria. To conclude this alliance he travelled around, taking Yasir 'Arafat with him. This time, the foolish boy of Libya joined them. This is Husayn of September 1970 [Palestinian massacre] and this is Al-Asad of Tall az-Za'tar [Lebanon massacre]. Yasir 'Arafat went from Damascus to Al-Mafraq accompanied by Al-Qadhdhafi to tell King Husayn: Take charge with the blessings of Al-Asad. This is Al-Asad of Tall az-Za'tar and of the Palestinian women and children, and this is Husayn of September 1970 and of the Palestinian women and children.

The third solution, which I told you about, for safeguarding Arab solidarity, which Egypt destroyed, ended in a scandal similar to the previous one. Husayn quarrelled with Syria and Syria quarrelled with Husayn and Jordan.

You heard Al-Qadhdhafi tell Husayn: I will pay you the cost of 200 tanks. But, as usual, Al-Qadhdhafi backed down. Due to the fact that Iraq substituted for Al-Qadhdhafi in the payment, Husayn is making trips to Iraq as if he would change the map of the Middle East when he goes to visit Saddam Husayn and says: I have placed the Jordanian forces at your disposal. Matters later became clear and it transpired that Husayn sent a message telling Israel: No, by God, do not believe this talk. I am minding my own business.

We have been spectators for 15 months. What was the fourth alternative. It was a strange alternative. We know now about the payment and receipt. We also know about the alliance and unity between Syria and Iraq and the scandal which followed. The unity between Syria and Jordan and the Palestinians involvement and the scandal which followed are also known to us. This time new things started. There was something called the rejectionist front, as we have heard. They said that the rejectionist front consisted of Syria, Libya, Algeria, Iraq, the Palestinians and South Yemen.

We looked and saw the rejectionist front subdividing. A new front emerged. It was called the [Front of] Steadfastness and Confrontation. This is the rejectionist [front]. No, it is the [Front of] Steadfastness and Confrontation, [as heard] that was still in keeping with the preservation of Arab solidarity, which Egypt had destroyed. The front thus emerged. Iraq left the rejectionist front. Therefore, they set up the confrontation front in lieu of the rejectionist front--and they called it [the Front of] Steadfastness and Confrontation. It included Syria, Libya, the PDRY, Algeria and Libya. [as heard]

Then what? Well, we all now know that the madman of Libya brings the Palestinian organizations with him from time to time. He groups them and distributes among them and so on. He gives them assignments. At one time, these assignments even included incidents here in Egypt. I was told this thing by the very members of the organization with whom Al-Qadhdhafi was on speaking terms in the past. One day, we found out that the madman of Libya had made a decision to expel the Palestinians from Libya. But these people were with him in the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. At first they were with him in the rejectionist front. Then, they were in the front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. That was an expulsion and a process of comprehensive liquidation. The U.S. Embassy had been burned by the Palestinians.

In this matter Al-Qadhdhafi did not want to create problems for himself with the United States. At the same time, and as was his custom, he wanted to show his strength, boasting, domination and so on. He expelled all of the Palestinians from the country. He only allowed those to remain who agreed to form popular committees. He said: Form popular committees to carry out the colonel's instructions. He announced that he had halted his support. Actually, he did not halt his support. It turned out that he hadn't payed any of his [financial] commitments to the Palestinians ever since he assumed power. He gives [funds] to those elements which carry out assignments for him, like Habash and the others, whom he uses in carrying out assassinations and in launching attacks against embassies, planes and so on. However, he gives nothing to Fatah and the other organizations.

Well, but this [Front of] Steadfastness and Confrontation was supposedly established to rectify the rejectionist [front] in order to save, in good time, Arab solidarity, which Egypt had destroyed. Even worse, the Front of Steadfastness and Rejection met in Tripoli and passed resolutions. The next day the world was surprised by the fact that the Palestinians, who had sat at the conference of steadfastness and confrontation with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli, said: The resolutions which have been announced by Al-Qadhdhafi are false because we had not agreed on them. These resolutions had to do with King Husayn in Morocco. A little while later, we were surprised with the story of Qafsah in Tunisia. Forces were sent to occupy the Tunisian town of Qafsah, to proclaim a government in it and to ask Al-Qadhdhafi to help it in its capacity as the legitimate government of Tunisia. Thus, Al-Qadhdhafi would take Tunisia. But Tunisia is the seat of the ill-starred Arab League of the past--and we got rid of it, God be praised. The Tunisian town of Qafsah is on the Algerian border. Tunisia told the story because the operation failed. It transpired that all those who had carried out [as heard] the operation had come from Libya. They had received funds, arms, plans and everything.

But what Tunisia did not say is that Algeria was in league with Libya. Qafsah is on the Algerian border. Because the colonel and the Algerians thought that they were clever, Al-Qadhdhafi did not carry out this operation on the Libyan border. Qafsah is on the Algerian border. Therefore, they entered Qafsah through Algeria and with the latter's knowledge. The Tunisians suppressed the subject in order to avoid opening the fronts for themselves. They went into battle with Mu'ammar alone.

Also, all of this took place under the name of maintaining Arab solidarity, which Egypt and Camp David destroyed.

The latest thing to come up was the merger plan between Syria and Libya, which you have heard about. It is like previous plans between Syria and Iraq; Jordan and Syria and now Libya and Syria. They say that it is a merger for unity. I want to record a fact: When we established the confederation of the Arab republics among Egypt, Syria and Libya, perhaps no one knows that I stopped the meetings in Egypt because, at the last meeting, Al-Qadhdhafi levelled at Hafiz al-Asad and Syria the most vicious and base abuses and curses to the point that I intervened and said that Egypt was not a place for abuses and obscenities. I said there would be no more meetings. [applause]

After that I was surprised that Hafiz al-Asad visited Al-Qadhdhafi in his home. Yes, true. Now we hear about unity between Al-Qadhdhafi and Hafiz al-Asad. This regrettable Arab state of affairs is strange. Amid all of this situation--also this state of affairs is continuing after the Baghdad conference, the rupture of relations and their maintaining of Arab solidarity. [as heard]

When [the rejectionists] met in Tripoli 2 years ago, and behaved shamelessly as you recall, I said that there was no need to waste our time with these people. Accordingly I broke off relations with them.

In those days they considered Egypt's severance of relations serious, and so on and so forth. But, regrettably [for them], it has been proved that Egypt sees things 5 years ahead of all of them.

In the past 2 weeks Iraq severed relations with Syria and Libya. Some 3 days ago Saudi Arabia severed relations with Libya and said that several Arab countries would stop dealing with Libya because Saudi Arabia severed relations with it. All right, Saudi Arabia has known Al-Qadhdhafi for well over 5 or 7 years, as we have known him, or even longer. Despite this and despite the fact that he offended the [Saudi] family and King Khalid personally in a letter about which King Khalid himself, and no one else, told me. Despite this, King Khalid visited him. They thought the visit would tease Egypt. They did not know that we in Egypt do not feel such things. At last came the moment when they severed relations and said what no one has said. They have known all of this a long time ago, and they know our views on this. However, Khalid visited Al-Qadhdhafi and agreed with him, and we know the agreements. Now they severed relations with him and said the right word that they should have said 7 years ago, when we said it, and they heard it. We said that this mad boy's joining of any Arab action will spoil it. They said this only the day before yesterday.

This is the continuation of the Baghdad process--the unity plans, the movements and the Arab solidarity which they want to save from Egypt. We were surprised. No, we were not surprised. This was known, the treaty of alliance between Syria and the Soviet Union. As I told you, after it was expelled from Egypt the Soviet Union was very keen on establishing a foothold. It tried the Baghdad-Damascus axis; and this did not work out because the two were plotting, and are still plotting against each other, until they broke off their relations.

Hafiz al-Asad reached the point where all his people--it is not the Muslim Brotherhood; this is wrong--98 percent of the Syrian people were resisting the rule of Al-Asad, his brother and the 'Alawites. It got to the point where, in order to protect himself, Al-Asad sought the help of the Russians. He abolished the unions of the lawyers, doctors, and teachers; he dissolved some and abolished others. He appointed his men in some of them. The revolution is not keeping silent. Every day you read in the papers--until yesterday--that they killed 8 in Aleppo, 10 in Latakia, and I don't know how many in Homs. There are incidents every day, because civil war has started in Syria. He sought the help of the Russians and concluded a treaty with them to protect himself. We must take a stand on this painful Arab state of affairs. What is the opinion of our Arab brothers on the Soviet-Syrian treaty? What is their opinion? Or is it like Saudi Arabia which came out and blessed the Syrian-Libyan unity and then broke off its relations with Libya? Saudi Arabia came out and blessed the Syrian-Libyan unity when it was announced. Later Saudi Arabia broke off its relations. The severance of relations, of course, is not limited to Libya alone; it affects Syria as well. What is the opinion of our Arab brothers of those who bring the Soviet Union, as a power, to protect their positions and protect them from their peoples. In my opinion and in the united Arab action I say in the name of Egypt that this is a crime against the Arab nation and a disregard of its history and all its values. [applause]

There is something worse. We were surprised with the Soviet Union attacking an Islamic state, which is Afghanistan. Nevertheless, the Islamic governments--and because they are manipulated by some of those who pay, as we all know--met in Islamabad and failed to give justice to the Afghan resistance, not in a single resolution. They ignored the resistance. They did not adopt a resolution against the Soviet Union, which is crushing Muslim women and children with tanks in Afghanistan. Moreover, Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestinians came out in support of the Soviet Union against Afghanistan. They moved the battle of destruction, which they carried out in the Arab nation, to the Islamic nation. This is why we are initiating the League of Islamic and Arab People. [applause]

Last but not least, of course you know that the war in Lebanon is continuing. For 7 years Lebanon has been disintegrating. Lebanon is now partitioned. A Christian state will be established in Lebanon headed by Pierre al-Jumayyil. Al-Jumayyil's aim is not only a Christian state in Lebanon alone. He wants to gather the Christians of the Arab nation in his state so as to take their revenge on the Arab nation's Muslims. These are old spites and grudges. Regrettably, these spites are under way for achievement.

Syria is still in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and all the others are still financing the Syrian Army which has done all these things in Lebanon. Israel took part of southern Lebanon, as we have all heard. It has annexed this part and it is now building roads in it. The Palestinian resistance is in another part. The Phalangists, that is, the Christian state which is aimed at dividing the Arab nation's Muslims and Christians, continues to implement their plan. This is the state of affairs now prevailing in Lebanon--and all these things have been done to preserve Arab solidarity, which Egypt has destroyed. The Syrian Army is financed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Emirates--they all finance the Syrian Army. Hafiz al-Asad is unable to withdraw his army [from Lebanon] because civil war is ravaging his country. If he withdraws, those who would return defeated from Lebanon would strike him and even deal him more blows in Syria. Therefore, the situation remains unchanged.

The end was the war between Iraq and Iran. Of course Iraq is the aggressor--God damns people among whom the right is lost. Right will not be lost among us. The side that began [the war] is Iraq. It (?invaded). Saddam Husayn was full of hopes of leadership and greatness. He wanted to be not only the leader of the Gulf but of the Arab nation and the entire Middle East. He was full of hope of becoming the man who would lead the area and that Iran would only take 2-3 days to conquer, or at most a week. Hafiz al-Asad tried his luck before Saddam Husayn in Lebanon. When Hafiz al-Asad went to Lebanon in 1974, he estimated that in 1 week to 1 month he would have achieved his objectives and established a new state, which would include Syria and Lebanon. At this point, King Husayn rushed to Hafiz al-Asad, because King Husayn also wanted his share. He saw Al-Asad making headway and he rushed to him. They quickly proceeded together toward the establishment of unity, the opening of the border and the unification of the army. To what extent did they go? They then went so far as to unify the terminology used by the two armies--that was a problem. However, the remainder was taken for granted. Some 7 years have now elapsed and the Syrian Army finds itself in the worst position in Lebanon. Lebanon has been divided; it has ended and disintegrated under the slogan of preserving Arab solidarity, which Egypt has destroyed.

The battle between Iraq and Iran was, as I told you, the last of the alternatives of our brothers who met in Baghdad. The abuses and everything else, as you know, we made in Baghdad in the presence of Saddam Husayn, who threatened the Arab kings and presidents by telling them: I will enter your bedrooms and kill you if you do not heed what is said and implemented it. He intimidated them. Indeed, and they are still afraid. He entered the battle with Iran believing, like Hafiz al-Asad in Lebanon, it would be a matter of a week or a month before it was over. The Iraqi-Iranian battle will be worse than that in Lebanon. What is bad about this battle is that two Msulim states are involved. They shouldn't have struck each other and destroyed the resources of the people. Saddam as a leader and Khomeyni as a leader are mortal, but the Iraqi and the Iranian people will remain. The Iraqi people are Muslims and so are the Iranian people. The Iraqi and Iranian factories which have been hit are the property of the people and not the rulers. Naturally, we feel sad about this. As you heard me say, we stated our position and said: We deplore the fact that two Muslim states, despite the fact that one is Arab--and this makes no difference to us--should strike each other.

This question will only be solved when they destroy each other. They have actually destroyed most of their resources to the extent that none of the two states will be able to export petroleum, which is their main source of wealth, until 3 years after the war ends. Their factories will need dozens of years and billions of dollars to operate again. They are the property of the people and not the rulers.

Saddam Husayn tried to rectify a mistake he committed by invading Iran. He committed this mistake in 1975 when he handed the shah an area of land and the Shatt al-'Arab so that he would be able to end the battle with the Kurds in the north. The battle with the Kurds actually ended. When Khomeyni came to power and Saddam realized that Khomeyni had struck the Iranian Army, he seized the opportunity and said: I will now retrieve the land. Well, you erred, Saddam. Do you correct an error by committing an uglier mistake? The result of this new mistake is that hundreds are dying daily in Baghdad and along the front. All the potentials of the Iraqi economy have been hit. Iraq has also hit all the potentials of Iran's economy and hundreds of Iranians are dying daily, and not for any reason other than the whims and emotions of rulers who are isolated from the will of their people, whether they are in Iraq or whether he is an insane person in Iran who claims that what he is applying is an Islamic revolution. He killed dozens of people daily in implementation of the Revolutionary Courts' sentences.

What is happening in Iran under the name of the Islamic revolution is hatred, retaliation and an arousal of the lowest instincts. It is an instigation of hatred and rancor. He describes all this as an Islamic revolution.

We have stated our opinion on this and it remains for me to say that before I came to you, I visited the shah in Al-Qubbah. I say the shah of Iran because the boy has succeeded his father. I visited him and I would like to place Egypt's stand before the two assemblies--our high legislative authority. We have recognized the Iranian revolution and the establishment of the republic after the referendum that has taken place. This recognition is still in force and will continue to remain in force until the Iranian people choose their way. This matter does not concern anyone but the Iranian people. However, the son of the shah succeeds his father as shah. Here in Egypt we are committed because his father stood by us and thus we, in the hours of difficulty, we will stand by him. Here, we are only committed to provide safety and security for him in Egypt; but our recognition of the Iranian revolution is still in force. Why, because this is the will of the Iranian people until they choose another will and then we will discuss the subject.

However, I will explain one thing to you. The shah left his son, wife and children in my care and as a peasant and a Muslim, I will be responsible for them until I die. [applause]

I will not at all place any responsibility on Egypt beyond the limits that you decide here concerning the question of recognition, or anything. This is subject to your debate and to the Iranian people's will. As for this son whom the shah left, together with his family in my trust, I say that I am a peasant and Muslim and until I die I will stand by them, take care of them, and give them advice and protection. To me he is exactly like my son. Thus, if a son makes a mistake, a father does not avow him. No, this is what we have been accustomed to in the village and in our values. As for me, he is exactly as his father had been. If his father had lived, he would have been called shah. He is replacing his father and taking his name. This is one thing. For Egypt to have to undertake anything I say "no." I absolutely do not ask this because this has a constitutional channel, through you. This will be decided by the Iranian people's will and not anyone else's.

I wanted to tell you this because certain people will try to exploit this subject and claim that Egypt wants to overthrow the Khomeyni regime, is against the republic and supports the monarchy. This is not new to me. I will tell you a short story. All of you remember that 28 years ago I declared the 23 July revolution in my voice. On 26 July in 1952, I went to 'Ali Mahir in Bulkeley with the ultimatum letter written in my own hand. I handed him the letter for the king. The king agreed to abdicate his throne for his son, and to leave Egypt at 1800 on 26 July. All of you have read this in the history books. It is well known and historically accredited. What I want you to know is that when I tell the tale of my son the shah of Iran, it is true. In 1973, during Egypt's war, the boy Ahmad Fu'ad, who took over after his father Faruq abdicated the throne--Ahmad Fu'ad II--when we abrogated the monarchy in March 1953, as you know--came out at the head of demonstrations in France and collected from his sisters [sentence as received] and sent me his support for Egypt. [Applause] My reply to him was: My son, you hold to your country. I told him: This is Egypt and it has nobility, traditions and spirit. Everyone who holds to Egypt, Egypt holds to him. I sent him and all his sisters and brothers passports. His sisters came, but he has not come. He is welcome. Last year [As-Sadat corrects himself]--2 years ago he sent me a letter such as my sons inside the Republic of Egypt send me. He said: Father, I chose that girl and I would marry her and so on and so forth. This is Ahmad Fu'ad. I replied to him and said congratulations my son. When he got married I sent him one of his father's swords as a present. [Applause]

Last year, his wife was pregnant. He sent me a letter saying: Father, I want my wife to give birth in Egypt where I was born. She came and gave birth here in Egypt. With all care she gave birth to his first son, who was named Muhammad 'Ali. She then left Egypt. He sent me a letter thanking me. I replied to him and said: My son, you hold to Egypt and Egypt will hold to you. We are peasants and these are our manners and characters and we do not abandon people who hold to their country. I am saying this because this happened years ago. But the shah's affair only happened a few days ago. This story is not fabricated by me. Ahmad Fu'ad II, who was king of Egypt from the time his father Faruq abdicated until we abrogated the monarchy, used to send me letters, aware that in Egypt there is a family called Egypt's family and that he had a father called Anwar as-Sadat. Thus he addressed me as father and I addressed him as my son. [Applause]

I wanted to tell you this before going back to the Arab situation. You heard me say that I do not gloat over the Arab situation. It was possible for me today to stand and explain what is behind all that I said. This would disgrace them all. These are disgraceful matters, but I will not divulge them. However, I will say from this platform, O my kin, O Arabs: The divided and disgraceful condition the Arab regimes have reached is enough, when we possess all the potential to reach a comprehensive peace. We possess all this potential if the intentions are good and if the conduct becomes devoid of temporary ambitions, which would not produce any good because they are temporary ambitions. I tell them from this fortified platform: Wake up and beware of the hour of doom which must strike if this recklessness continues. The rights of the Arab man inside his homeland and on his liberated territory is the topic of the hour. Any crooked methods in tackling this topic will be of no avail. I also tell them that attributing all the mistakes and sins to Camp David will be of no avail. When an explosion occurred in daylight in Kuwait, they attributed it to Camp David. The fact is that Iraq was responsible and they knew it, but they did not have the courage to say it was Iraq because they are terrified.

When Iraq threatened Kuwait in the past, Egypt sent its planes and armed forces to Kuwait in order to defend it against Iraq. When the explosion occurred in Kuwait, the Kuwaitis attributed it to Egypt and Camp David. Nobody was the least embarrassed to say: This is a shame. It is Iraq which is responsible for all this, as all of them know.

Attributing mistakes and sins to Camp David will be of no avail. What happened regarding Arab solidarity, of which I spoke, in the past 15 months is a comedy and it is also a tragedy to the Arab nation. Let us call things by their proper names and let us not attribute the mistakes to others.

Egypt will maintain its position. We will not be double faced and we will not follow two policies. We will not speak two languages and will not whisper in closed meetings what we do not say in declared statements. The policy of burying the head in the sand will be of no avail. Telling the facts and confronting reality are the way for salvation. The serious developments taking place in our area behoove us all to form a new outlook, a new policy and new planning. I say this without gloating because only the weak gloat and Egypt is not weak, and never will be weak, God willing. [applause]

I pray to God that all sensible people who have heard my speech today will understand me. In this speech I concealed the real tragedy. It would have been a sad and painful story if I had to relate it as it is. I did not do that, hoping they would come to their senses.

It remains for me to say a few words about peace and then about the internal situation. With regard to peace, I would like to reassure the two honorable assemblies about the peace issue. Undoubtedly, there are differences between us and Israel. Undoubtedly, there is also a gap. However, there are two Camp David agreements. One is an agreement between Egypt and Israel, and the second is an agreement on Palestinian autonomy. With regard to Egypt and Israel, you all know that the agreements are being implemented with all sincerity by both sides. The normalization of relations is taking its course. President Navon was visiting us, and there is no doubt that his visit was a real contribution to the normalization process and a real contribution to the effort to push forward the peace process.

With regard to the part on Palestinian autonomy, Egypt remains faithful to its position. It will not yield. A gap still exists between Egypt and Israel. However, this does not mean destroying all what we have built in the peace process. Differences between Egypt and Israel existed before Camp David and we overcame them. For this reason, I proposed holding a tripartite summit conference in the United States. No one can deny President Carter's contribution to the achievement of the Camp David agreements--both through his efforts and position. No one can deny this. For this reason I made my proposal to convene this conference.

Until this conference [the tripartite summit conference] is held, we are not closed. If there are new ideas--and I discussed some ideas with President Navon--we are ready.

The question of peace, for us, is an irreversible matter. Another thing I want to announce to you, so the Israelis can hear it, is that some people there say that Egypt will take Sinai in April 1982, as you know, and will lift its hand from the issue and the area, and so forth. I told President Navon to carry this message to the Israeli Government, Prime Minister Begin, and the people: Egypt is an Arab state. Egypt's Arab responsibility is historic and it will not disavow it at all. If others disavow it, and they did as I told you, acrobatics, plays and insults--we are entitled to ask: Where is the Palestinian issue today in the acrobatics which we heard about in the past 15 months? Where is the Palestinian issue? Iraq's conflict with Iran has canceled it for good--Egypt will not do so. Egypt has a historic responsibility, and will not disavow its leading position neither as an Arab nation nor as an Islamic nation. The problem for Egypt is not Sinai, but the problem for Egypt has been and will continue to be--God willing--comprehensive peace between all the Arabs and Israel. [applause]

Through the will of Egypt, through the honesty of Egypt, through the honor of Egypt, through the united word of Egypt and through the one declared policy of Egypt, the world has learned all this about us. I wanted to say it so the Israelis would hear it. We are for comprehensive peace. Our call from the assembly today to our Arab brothers--after I have related the comedy and concealed many parts, so the world will not rejoice at us--I call on my Arab brothers to come so that we can complete the comprehensive peace. We shall not quiver in this, and our view will not be factionalist or narrow, which ends in Sinai. This is with regard to peace.

That was about the subject of peace. With regard to our domestic action, and as I have said at the beginning of my speech, we are now in one of the most glorious periods of our life.

As you remember, last Saturday, I inaugurated the tunnel--a marvel of the century, just as the high dam was a miracle. God willing, I will open a new canal. The Suez Canal has changed entirely: It is a new canal to the extent that we can say that this will be the second inauguration. The first inauguration took place at the hands of Khediv Isma'il. The second took place in 1975, some 8 years after [the 1967 war], when we opened the canal with our will and after our armed forces had opened the way for us. Next month, I will be going to the third inauguration. The reason is that because of its depth and width, the canal is completely new and much longer than when De Lesseps dug it. It is a totally new canal which has been completed over the past 5 years. The tunnel took 6 years to dig. Henceforth, we will reap the benefits. We have built them with effort, sweat, bitterness and pain. When I opened the Suez Canal in 1975, I had no dollar reserves. They went to announce our bankruptcy in the World Bank for 1 million dollars. Had they announced it then, there would have been no banks to provide us with money, we would have had no exporters to send us commodities, nor would we have been able to purchase wheat, which is our loaf of bread and which we buy through loans.

In 1975 you all heard me address the National Security Council, only 5 days prior to the October battle--and all the council members are still alive. I told the council: Egypt's economy is under naught. What does under naught mean? It means that 2 months later, I would not be able to afford our loaf of bread. However, the aluminum plant was under construction. It is exactly like the high dam and the tunnel. I began building this plant in 1973, I began building it while I was preparing for the battle. However, when I said that our economy was under naught, this meant that I would not have money to buy our loaf of bread 2 months later. Neverthelsss, I began the battle. In 1975, we did not have reserves. I told you, just for 1 million dollars they reported us to the World Bank so that Egypt would be declared bankrupt. MacNamara sent me word, saying: Send me $1 million so I can shut these people up. We wondered for a week what to do, until we collected $1 million.

From this instance you know how we sweated and exerted efforts. You can also know what frivolities and misdeeds were going on around us at that time. When I opened the canal, the Palestinians and Arabs said: Why does he open the Canal? Let him keep it closed and wait.

The Suez Canal revenues began with $300-$400 million annually. At present the revenues total $600 million and next year the revenues will total $1 billion. This was achieved by sweat, effort and 5 years of work. The tunnel took 6 years of work. In 1982 we will be self-sufficient in cement and by 1985 we will be exporting cement. From now on we will be reaping the fruit of our suffering and what we are building will become clear. As I told you the tunnel took 6 years to construct. A month from now I will open a canal. On 29 January, we will begin modern agricultural projects.

All graduates will work in these modern agricultural projects instead of appointing them to government offices. These graduates will be given houses and land, God willing. [applause]

Until 1975, we used to import oil to meet our needs. This year our production totals sbout 32 million tons. We will consume 12 million tons and export the rest. By 1985, our production will total 50 million tons, God willing. After the new oil discoveries [Petroleum Minister] Hilal is keeping in his pocket, our production will exceed this figure, God willing [applause]. I told you about cement. As for fertilizers, we are on our way to self-sufficiency; factories are being built, other construction and food security projects are underway. I do not want to talk much. I want to come to you and say that in food security we have one, two, three, four complete operations underway. We are marching with our utmost will and resources. In addition we have a system of regulating and striking at profiteering merchants. In the absence of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, I issued a law in which I intensified the punishment for killing female cattle, and a law on disorder and discipline in the street.

I used my powers because these laws should have been enacted, so they could be implemented quickly. These laws will be submitted to you as the constitution provides. Either you agree with them or refuse them, as you are entitled by the constitution. I do not issue any other laws on anything else because I do not need them. You were there when we began our march together and, God willing, we will complete it together.

In fact, I am reassured from all perspectives. They tried to distort the issue of meat last month. On the contrary, one of the most magnificent annals of our history is that the people made this response. The price had reached 4.25 pounds. It was going up and by the feast [Id al-Adha] it would have reached 6 pounds. It wouldn't have been only meat; the price of everything would have gone up. We struck at this trend. As I have promised you, God willing, 2 months before the end of this year, I will come to this assembly to give you an account of how we brought prices under control. As I have told you, I thank God. We are building and all around us they are falling and fighting among themselves.

We have freedom and democracy here, and they have police regimes, concentration camps, torture and prisons. We are producing, while they are squandering the money of their people and denying their people their right to their countries' wealth. My advice to you is this: Help the government, because we have basic legislation which we will present to you in this session.

In the past session, you were rightly the stars of political action and you set the most magnificent example. I hope that your present session will be like your past session so that we can come out with all the legislation required, first and foremost the taxation law. As you know from me, the taxation law is a basic matter. The reason is that the regime's philosophy says that it is imperative to relieve those unable to pay taxes and it is incumbent on those who are capable of paying a tax for everything, even for the trappings of consumption. It is inevitable for everyone to give the state its dues, equally and justly. In other words, we will relieve the weak and we must take our full right from the wealthy. [applause]

In addition to these things, there is the law of personal status for non-Muslims, the land law and other laws. In conjunction with the Cabinet, I am about to take complete stock of all the laws from which we are suffering, so that we will rectify these laws in this session.

I am honored to inform you of the coming project which I will begin to implement. We must always have a pilot project. We had the high dam and then came the tunnel and the Suez Canal.

God willing, the next project which we will begin to implement immediately is the Qattara Depression project. [applause] It is as colossal a project as the high dam, and even more. The electricity minister has been assigned to go to our brother Germans and to brief them on this project, because they are helping us out with it.

We will never slacken. In addition to all the food security and other projects, I want to come to you and say: Such and such projects have been completed. I do not want to say: We will do so and so.

Brothers and sisters: It is our duty to bear the trust which these people have placed in us. We all know that they are a simple, patient and believing people who have given their confidence to all of us. Let us always live up to our people's expectations. We would lose every hour which passes without a thing having been produced or without an achievement having been made. It is imperative for us to bring ourselves to task for what we have offered and given. Our people have given us everything--and it is incumbent on us to offer all the services at our disposal to these people.

Our master is the law, so that man will be the master in his work. We have abolished all the emergency laws and have insured the freedom of thought and the freedom of work; but we must always be ready so that the freedom of man in us will diffuse the capabilities of creation in every position and place. There will be no excuse for us if we erred or were neglectful, there will be nothing for us other than to boldly embark [word indistinct] and the ambitious hope without any hesitation, wavering or deviation.

Brothers and sisters: Let everything around us be bright with joy and the dreams of a happy future, a happy home in the homeland of love and stability. Do not be envious and do not hate. Love God and be with God. Do not quarrel. Preach and do not fight. Make things easy and not difficult. Let us be, with everything around us and everybody, an entity united by confidence, radiant with the light of faith and bursting with the capabilities of a desire that does not know the impossible. By all this we can make changes. Truly, never will God change the condition of a people until they change it themselves. [Koran verse]

May God give you success. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

CAIRO'S VIEW OF NEW SHAH, GOVERNMENT REPORTED

NC010734 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that Prince Reza Pahlavi's self-proclamation as shah of Iran--this proclamation was made in Cairo--does not mean Cairo's recognition of a new government. In addition, the severance of relations between Egypt and Iran does not mean the withdrawal of Egypt's recognition of the government of Iran.

NAVON REPORTEDLY GIVEN NEW PROPOSALS TO BREAK DEADLOCK

NC020809 Cairo MENA In Arabic 0637 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA)--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI today cites informed official sources as saying that during Israeli President Navon's visit, Egypt submitted specific proposals to break the deadlock temporarily until the tripartite summit conference in January.

The paper adds that the Israeli Government will study these specific Egyptian proposals during the next Cabinet meeting under Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Cairo will be notified of Israel's position on these proposals as soon as the study of the proposals is completed and a position agreed upon.

Observers believe that Israel's reaction to the results of the Israeli President's visit, at the official and popular levels, will strengthen the peace process and will produce positive results.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH CHADIAN VICE PRESIDENT 31 OCT - 1 NOV

Ghali Meeting

NC311636 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo 31 Oct (MENA)--An official session of talks opened here today between Egypt and Chad at the Foreign Ministry headquarters.

The Egyptian side to the talks was headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali while the other side was under Abdelkader Kamougue, the Chadian vice-president who arrived here yesterday.

Following the 90-minute talks the Chadian vice-president said that his visit and talks in Egypt fall within the framework of the fraternal relations between Egypt and Chad and to discuss the latest developments of the Chadian issue. He further said that his visit aims at expounding the Chadian Government viewpoint to the Egyptian officials as well as to have consultations with them on negotiations as a way to solve the conflict there.

On the other hand minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, said that he affirmed to the Chadian vice-president that Egypt's stand is based upon the necessity of achieving the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the African Unity in this respect as well as settling the conflict through peaceful means.

The minister of state affirmed that Egypt is exerting all efforts and that it has contacts with the friendly states aiming at settling the dispute in Chad. He further said that Egypt is calling upon all the feuding parties to initiate a dialogue so as to reach a peaceful settlement for the conflict.

Mubarak Meeting

NC011415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nove (MENA)--MENA has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat today received a message from Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni informing him of the various developments in the Chadian question and the government's views on it.

Vice President Husni Mubarak received the message from Chadian Vice President Abdelkader Kamougue at a meeting today. Attending the meeting were Chadian Ambassador in Cairo Homsala Ouangmotching and Director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador (Ahmad Hatatih).

MENA has learned that during the meeting with the Chadian vice president Mubarak stressed Egypt's interest in solving the Chadian conflict peacefully, within the OAU framework and in implementation of its resolutions on this dispute.

The Chadian vice president arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a visit of several days to Egypt.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI ON WAR, U.S. AID TO IRAN

Statement to AL-QABAS

JN010939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Nov (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that Iraq has taken all contingencies into consideration, including U.S. aid to Iran, in waging war against Iran.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, Dr Hammadi said that when Iraq ascertains that the United States is sending aid to Iran, it will confront it. In other words, for every action there is a reaction.

The Iraqi minister asserted Iraq's desire for peace, for a cease-fire with Iran and for the beginning of negotiations to solve all disputes. He added that Iraq does not covet Iranian land. We have waged the war only to regain our land and waters in the Shatt al-'Arab. We have managed to regain these and we are prepared to hold negotiations on this basis, he said.

Dr Hammadi asserted that Iraq will not relinquish any of its conditions concerning its land and waters. On this basis, Iraq is ready to stop fighting. He strongly denied that the war between Iraq and Iran is an Islamic one.

Dr Hammadi said that he cannot say when the war would stop, but he added that it will end eventually.

Dr Hammadi asserted that there are possibilities for joint collective Arab action, despite existing differences. He added that all proposals and recommendations submitted to the seven-member ministerial committee in Amman were acceptable. He added that the convocation of the Arab summit conference is a must, despite the current circumstances. He said that the conference will be held as scheduled.

National Assembly Speech

JN011640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA)--Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly, has stressed that Iraq's victorious battle against the racist Persian enemy is the battle of the Arab nation, its masses and its honorable struggling forces.

Opening the first meeting of the assembly in its ordinary session today, he said that Iraq entered this war to defend the Arab nation's national and pan-Arab sovereignty and to restore this nation's lands and waters usurped by the Persian enemy.

Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi then submitted a report on the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and the Iraqi diplomatic effort to explain the justice of the cause for which our valiant army is fighting. Dr Hammadi stressed that it pleases him very much to see the Soviet Union, the United States and other states take a stand of real neutrality toward the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. However, he said that it would not be a sincere and sound neutrality if the United States sends military equipment to Iran whatever the excuse.

He said that Iraq is not responsible for the war or its continuation. He added that Iraq did not say at the onset that the war would be a surprise war of several days. He stressed that Iraq is defending its national sovereignty and protecting its independence.

He pointed out that Iraq did not and will not recognize Iran's seizure of the three Arab islands and it considers the Iranian occupation of the islands as a phenomenon of Iranian expansionism. He said that Iraq thinks the United Arab Emirates should do all it can to restore these islands. Iraq will support it in this respect, he said.

He added that Iraq is now about to terminate a long phase of relations between Iran and the Arab countries overlooking the Gulf--a phase that was characterized by an Iranian attempt to achieve expansion and hegemony and by self-defense on the part of the Arab countries. He said that Iraq wants to establish equitable and steady relations devoid of expansion and hegemony and based on respect for sovereignty and independence.

He stressed Iraq's desire to free its military forces from their preoccupation with the Iranian danger on the eastern borders so that these forces can devote themselves to their pan-Arab tasks in the struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Dr Hammadi then answered a host of questions and inquiries posed by the assembly members.

Further Remarks

JN012055 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The National Assembly held the first meeting of its second ordinary session under Speaker Na'im Haddad this morning. At the beginning of the meeting, the assembly members observed 1 minute of silence for the souls of the martyrs of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah battle.

Opening the meeting, Na'im Haddad stressed the National Assembly's complete support for our country's prudent policy in dealing with the conditions and circumstances resulting from the racist Persian aggression. He greeted the splendid efforts of the party and revolution leadership headed by Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, in order to regain our rights and impose our national and pan-Arab sovereignty over our usurped territories and waters. He expressed on behalf of the National Assembly members his appreciation for the leader of our people and victorious revolution, hero of victory and pan-Arab liberation revolutionary struggler leader president Saddam Husayn. He also greeted our valiant army and its brave vanguards who are today fighting with valor and pride to score the most magnificent epics of heroism and victory thatwill be recorded in history with pride for our army which is committed to the principles of its peoples and nation--an army struggling for the nation's honor, dignity and rights.

After the National Assembly speaker concluded his speech, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reviewed the latest developments on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland. The minister said that the Iranian regime's irresponsible behavior has created a general international fear that the way may lead to an economic setback in terms of oil production and exportation from the Arab Gulf region--behavior made clear by statements of Iranian officials on the closure of the Strait of Hormuz and their threatening of the other oil-producing Arab states that overlook the Arab Gulf. He added that these statements encouraged the big powers, particularly the United States, to increase their naval military presence in the Arab Gulf region despite the U.S. declaration that it takes a neutral stand on this war.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi pointed out that in subsequent developments there are two points to be noted regarding the alleged U.S. neutrality: First, the issue of the hostages and second, the U.S. desire to establish long-lasting understanding with the Iranian regime and eventually to restore U.S. influence in Iran. He said that Iraq cannot consider the United States' neutrality sincere and sound if its sends military equipment, whatever excuse it uses, because Iraq is interested in seeing the superpowers maintain their neutrality.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that during his attendance at the UN regular session he sensed wide-scale support for Iraq's stand. This support was expressed in the speeches of the world states' representatives. In these speeches, he said, no inimical reference was made to Iraq's stand. He explained that the nonaligned states are largely aware that Iraq resorted to armed force after it had been exposed to extensive and continuous intervention in its internal affairs by the Iranian regime. They are also aware that Iraq is fighting for the sake of a just cause in its sovereignty over its lands and waters in Shatt al-'Arab. He added that there also exists extensive support for Iraq's stand in the circles of the Islamic Conference [Organization], particularly in the face of the Iranian Islamic allegations and the Iranian attempts to export the so-called Islamic revolution by force and violence and to impose trusteeship on the Islamic states.

The minister added that the Third World states know quite well that the Iranian regime behaves selfishly within OPEC and that it disregards the interests of the poor countries in refusing to abide by the oil prices adopted by this organization and in selling its oil on the free market and on the basis of unilateral bargains for much higher prices than those of OPEC.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that Iraq is in no way responsible for the war or its continuation because it is defending its national sovereignty and protecting its independence. Therefore, it is ready to make sacrifices to achieve its sovereignty over its waters and lands. He pointed out that Iraq has no territorial ambitions in Iran nor will it recognize Iran's seizure of the three Arab islands. It considers this seizure occupation and an instance of Iranian expansionism. He added that Iraq calls on the United Arab Emirates to do all it can to restore these islands, pointing out that Iraq along with the other Arab states will support it in this regard.

He said that Iraq is now on the threshold of terminating a long phase of relations between Iran and the Arab countries overlooking the Arab Gulf--a phase characterized by plunder, expansion and hegemony on the part of Iran and by self-defense on the part of the Arab Gulf states. He added that Iran used to consider Iraq and the Arab Gulf region as a zone of influence, at whose expense it could expand geographically, economically and militarily. He said that Iraq seeks to establish equitable and steady relations with Iran devoid of expansion and hegemony and based on respect for the Arab states' sovereignty and independence.

He stressed that Iraq wants to free its military force from their preoccupation with the Iranian danger on the eastern borders of the Arab nation so that these forces can devote themselves to their pan-Arab tasks in the struggle against the Zionist enemy.

The foreign minister then answered the questions and inquiries of the National Assembly members concerning the latest developments in the political side of the battle being waged by our country against the racist Persian regime.

The assembly members then discussed the assembly's draft bylaws.

STOCKHOLM PAPER QUOTES BAGHDAD OFFICIAL ON WAR

LD311615 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 80 p 6

[Leif Bergstroem report: "We Will Keep Shatt al-'Arab"]

[Text] Baghdad--Arabistan is Arab. It has been throughout history. Arabistan's inhabitants must decide their future themselves when the war is over.

In an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET a government official told of Iraq's objectives behind the war with Iran, a war principally waged in Iran's vitally important southwest oil province, Khuzestan--caled Arabistan in Iraq.

The Iraqi official spoke of the war as a way of repulsing the threat from Iran. Iran had moved artillery up into areas along the border which Iraq considers belong to it in accordance with the 1975 agreement with the shah.

"Our army marched in and repossessed our land, areas called Zayn al-Qaws and Sayf Sa'd, near Qasr-e Shirin, and some smaller areas--in total our claims affected 430 square km."

Very little has been said officially in Baghdad about Khuzestan's future. Iraq is demanding urgent talks with Iran and says that it will first be able to withdraw when a solution has been reached. In the last few days the Iraqi press has increasingly been describing the Iraqi offensive in the south as a "war of liberation."

During the first weeks of the war Iraq welcomed foreign journalists with open arms. They had great freedom of movement within the country and were free to collect comments. Today the situation has been tightened. No press conferences are held, no interviews given.

The conversation I had with an official with an important post in the Iraqi mass media and propaganda machine is as close to an authoritative source as one can come in Baghdad today. Shatt al-'Arab means "the Arabs' river," he said and meant that the whole waterway that forms the border between the two countries belongs to Iraq. The official line is also that after the war is over every foreign vessel must fly the Iraqi flag on the waterway and pay a toll to Iraq.

An often-quoted idea here is that Iran with its long coastline has many ports. Iraq has a very short coastline and Shatt al-'Arab with the port of Basra. This makes it a necessity for Iraq to secure full control over Shatt al-'Arab.

In this war both sides use the United States as the great enemy in their propaganda. While the parliament in Tehran was discussing the hostage question and hopes of a solution rose in the United States, the Iraqi press campaign against the United States increased in intensity. Khomeyni is accused of being a U.S. lackey.

"Look at the coverage the so-called Iranian revolution was given in the international press. Has any other anti-imperialist revolution in the Third World filled page upon page in the Western mass media for more than 18 months like this?" the official asked.

"Iraq's revolution is 12 years old. When we nationalized oil, how much was written about it in the West? But taking hostages does not further the well-being of any people, and nevertheless it is presented as an extremely revolutionary action."

"For 12 years, the United States has been unable to upset the Iraqi revolution. Today Iraq is stronger than it was then, but the United States seems to think it can use Iran to stop our revolution."

Like the United States, the Soviet Union has declared itself neutral in the conflict. Nevertheless, while both sides are hitting out at the United States strongly, the Soviet Union is spared accusations.

The official explains simply that "the Soviet Union is still our friend." When asked directly several Iraqis have said that they cannot be sure that Soviet arms for Syria do not go further, to Iran. Both Libya and Syria are criticized in Baghdad for their pro-Iranian stance, but no one wants to comment on the reports in the Western and Arab press that supplies from these countries are being flown to Iran via Moscow.

We sat in the official's office in Baghdad. The color television in the corner showed the ever repeated film from the fighting at Khuninshahr, or Al-Muhammarah in Arabic. Almost of his own accord the official started talking about the difficulties the foreign press is experiencing in obtaining comments at ministry level.

The official said that the country was at war and must adopt security measures. Iraq is a young society where individual decisionmakers feel unsure of what they can say and what should be seen as state secrets, he said.

"A country that is still developing, where the administrative machinery has still not been finally established, cannot welcome foreigners with wide-open arms."

"But we welcome guests. We do not have a closed society," he said, and pushed his notes and maps made during the conversation through a shredder at the side of his desk.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 1-3 NOV

Communique No 115

JN010856 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0845 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique No 115 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our battles for the sake of dignity and freedom are continuing. The ignorant racist Persians are arrogantly and hopelessly trying to cling to their positions. They are daily pushing the helpless sons of the Iranian peoples into losing battles and are resorting to lies and deception about false victories over our victorious armed forces, which have taught them lessons on heroism that will they never forget so long as they live.

The results of yesterday's and today's battles against this reckless enemy are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel: 40 killed.

B. In equipment: 11 tanks were destroyed. Several stockpiles of supplies were burned.

C. One F-5 plane was shot down in the central sector of the theater of operations.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 36 martyrs.

B. In equipment: Three tanks were destroyed and one was put out of action. Five personnel carriers and one vehicle were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1980.

Communique No 116

JN011707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1648 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique No 116 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The fighters of the Arab nation, lions of our armed forces, continued to strike the enemy remnants who were pushed by charlatan Khomeyni into losing battles that have inflicted destruction and ruin on Iran. The heavy losses sustained by the enemy belie his claims of imaginary victories achieved by his defeated forces. Following is the outcome of our battles this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 69 killed.
2. In equipment: Three vehicles were destroyed and a large quantity of medium and light weapons and ammunition was captured.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 20 martyrs.
2. In equipment: One vehicle was destroyed.

II. Our planes today bombed enemy military positions and inflicted heavy losses on them as follows:

A. Two gunboats were hit and sunk in Khowr-e Bahmanshir.

B. Enemy units were hit in Dezful sector.

Our planes returned safely to base.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1980.

Communique No 117

JN021038 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1008 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Communique No 117 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our ground forces continue to record heroic epics in their honorable battles for the sake of the right of our people and nation to dignity and independence. As for the racist Persian enemies, who tell lies to their helpless peoples about imaginary victories which only exist in their sick minds, they continue to sustain losses in lives and equipment and to retreat before our advancing forces, which prove the charlatanry of Khomeyni and his gangs.

Last night and this morning, our fighting with this enemy resulted in the following:

I. Ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 76 killed.
2. In equipment: Seven tanks, three armored personnel carriers and three vehicles were destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 32 martyrs.
2. In equipment: One tank was destroyed, one tank was damaged and six vehicles were set on fire.

II. Air Forces:

While carrying out their duty last night in the southern sector of the threater of operations one of our planes crashed in enemy territory. We, in turn, hold the Iranian authorities responsible for insuring the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 November 1980.

Communique No 118

JN021814 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1810 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Communique No 118 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 Nov 80]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our victories forces continue to record magnificant victories day after day against the Persian enemy.

Units for our valiant province guard managed on 31 October 1980 to take Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan captive. He has been transferred from the front to Baghdad.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command on 2 November 1980.

Communique No 119

JN030950 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0913 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique No 119 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our victorious forces are advancing to fight the reckless Persian enemy with zeal and high morale. Our forces are determined to implement the will of our people and nation by preserving the dignity of the people and the nation as well as the independence of the homeland. The following are the grave losses in life and equipment sustained by the enemy yesterday and this morning:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 74 killed; a vehicle carrying Khomeyni guards was destroyed.
2. In equipment: Seven tanks, three personnel carriers, three missile launcher bases, four self-propelled guns, two vehicles and one missile launcher.
3. Several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed and burned.
4. Our air force helicopters destroyed and damaged installations at two camps in the southern and central sectors of the theater of operations.
5. Large quantities of supplies and light weapons were captured.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Nine martyrs.
2. In equipment: One personnel carrier was destroyed, one tank damaged and two vehicles burned.

II. The air forces:

A. Enemy planes raided civilian and military targets yesterday and this morning. Our air defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee as follows:

1. At 1300 yesterday, 2 November 1980, enemy planes raided the (Al-Fakkah) area in Maysan Governorate, aiming at civilian installations.
2. At 0700 today enemy planes raided As-Sulaymaniyah, aiming at civilian installations and residential areas.
3. At 0720 today enemy planes raided residential areas in At-Ta'mim Governorate.
4. At 0959 today enemy planes raided our military units in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

B. Our losses as a result of enemy raids: One person martyred and one wounded in At-Ta'mim Governorate. Both were civilians.

C. Our fighter planes shot down one enemy fighter plane in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

D. Yesterday and this morning, our planes raided enemy military and economic targets, inflicting grave losses on them:

1. Our planes scored direct hits on vital installations north of Ahvaz.
2. Our planes strafed an enemy camp east of Al-Hamidiyah in the Ahvaz sector.
3. Our planes strafed concentrations of enemy armor and vehicles northwest of Mahabad.

All but one of our planes returned safely to the homeland. That one plane went down in enemy territory yesterday. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for preserving the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 November 1980.

AMMAN AR-RA'Y CITES OFFICIAL ON ABADAN'S FATE

JN010819 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Nov 80 p 1, 20

[Text] Baghdad--An Iraqi official has said that the storming of Abadan by Iraqi forces is awaiting a political decision by the Iraqi leadership.

The official added that, pending the issuance of this decision, the Iraqi forces are reinforcing their positions around the town. The armed forces have commissioned the People's Army with the task of preserving security in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr].

The Iraqi official ruled out the possibility of any surprises that might change the status of the Iraqi-Iranian war. He also excluded the attainment of any cease-fire in the near future unless Iran recognizes Iraq's pan-Arab and historical rights in Shatt al-'Arab and in the other border areas.

COMMANDER CLAIMS IRANIAN FORCE IN ABADAN 'ANNIHILATED'

JN021940 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Our valiant units besieging Abadan annihilated a large number of Persian enemy soldiers when they tried to attack our forces advancing toward Abadan. The commander of the southern sector told the INA team that the Iranian force was completely annihilated and a large quantity of arms and ammunition seized.

The INA team reports that Iraqi helicopters today destroyed several Persian enemy positions and armor in the Abadan sector; inflicting heavy losses in lives. Our artillery pounded other positions on the outskirts of the city and silenced the sources of enemy fire.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES POSTPONEMENT OF OPEC SUMMIT

JN031232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA)--It was announced here today that Iraq reserves the right to host the OPEC summit conference on the date approved by the member states.

Making the statement, Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that the Iraqi Government has approved a proposal by the member states to postpone the conference due to the war and the Iranian rulers' continued rejection of Iraq's call for a cease-fire. The 3-day OPEC conference was scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 4 November.

The minister said that Iraq, which had the honor of hosting the OPEC constituent conference in Baghdad in September 1960, has constantly asserted its desire to preserve the unity of OPEC. Iraq, 'Abd al-Karim added, has not spared any efforts to support and bolster OPEC's position as an advanced formula for the developing countries' struggle to achieve economic liberation and progress.

The oil minister added that Iraq's assertion on reserving its right to host the OPEC summit conference in Baghdad manifests Iraq's pride in OPEC and its faith in the historical meeting of its summit.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq's call for holding the OPEC summit conference on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the organization has confirmed the faith of the leadership of the party and revolution in Iraq in the importance of OPEC. The call also confirmed the leadership's eagerness to support and boost OPEC's unity to enable it to confront all the challenges facing it, whether on the level of the international oil industries and markets or on the level of the international political and economic relations. He added that the irresponsible behavior of the superpowers is menacing the gains made by the developing countries following long years of thorny struggle and is endangering the security and safety of all mankind.

The oil minister said that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry has conveyed Iraq's approval of the postponent of the conference to the member states via our representatives in these countries. The Oil Ministry has also informed the OPEC General Secretariat in Vienna of the aforementioned decision.

OFFICIALS DENY JORDANIAN TROOPS TO BE SENT TO KURDISTAN

LD311435 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct 80 p 8

[Paul Balta dispatch: "Some Impatience Emerging Among Iraqi Population"]

[Excerpt] Basra--Official Iraqi circles assert that Jordan's King Husayn went to Baghdad to discuss the next Arab summit due to be held in Amman on 25 November and not any form of military aid. Reports of Jordanian troops being sent to Kurdistan to release the Iraqi forces there and enable them to reach the front (see LE MONDE 29 October) are denied here.

Such a solution seems unlikely in circles close to the Western military, since King Husayn has hitherto shown great prudence.

It is reckoned that half the Iraqi Army is now engaged on the various fronts, while the other half supervises domestic security. As cities such as Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran are taken and definitively controlled, members of the People's Army or regular army are entrusted with guarding them. If Jordanian troops were to be sent, it would be to the countryside of the south rather than to Kurdistan, a delicate area which the Iraqi's prefer to keep watch over themselves. Be that as it may, Iraq does not seem to have any problems concerning quality or quantity of personnel for the time being.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA MEETS WITH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

FL312151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met in Baghdad with Tariz 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, as part of the efforts of the nonaligned countries movement to find a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The two officials exchanged views on the efforts being made by the nonaligned countries movement, whose chairman Fidel Castro has sent his foreign minister to the area of conflict to help find a solution.

Reporting the meeting, the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reported that Malmierca and Tariq 'Aziz had discussed the possibility of finding a just solution to the armed conflict. The Cuban foreign minister, who arrived in Baghdad last Wednesday, yesterday met with President Saddam Husayn, who briefed him on the state of the war and thanked him for the efforts being made by Fidel to solve the conflict.

Malmierca Departure

JN010814 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Isidora Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and President Fidel Castro's envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad at dawn today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

During the visit, President Saddam Husayn briefed the Cuban envoy on the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and on Iraq's legitimate and just demand to restore its usurped rights to its land and waters. Malmierca conveyed the Cuban president's greetings and his concept of the current situation between Iraq and Iran.

The Cuban envoy was seen off by the chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

IRAQ'S HAMMADI CONFERS WITH KING, LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

JN012010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 1 Nov (INA)--King Husayn of Jordan received here this evening Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who arrived in Amman earlier today.

During the meeting, some topics related to the current Arab and international situation as well as relations between the two fraternal countries were discussed.

2 Nov Departure

JN020817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 2 Nov (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi ended a short visit to Jordan and left Amman this morning for New York to participate in the UN Security Council meetings on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Dr Hammadi met with His Majesty King Husayn yesterday and discussed with him the Arab and international situation and bilateral relations.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 2 NOV

JN021126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 2 Nov (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, left Amman for Baghdad today following a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he headed Iraq's delegation to the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Jordanian Committee which ended yesterday.

The Iraqi minister strongly denied imperialist, Zionist allegations that weapons and spare parts are being shipped to Iraq via al-'Aqabah.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here, the minister said that al-'Aqabah is being used to import consumer goods for Iraq from different parts of the world in accordance with economic agreements.

The minister added that Iraq is working with fraternal Jordan to expand and improve facilities in this port [words indistinct] the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee, which ended here yesterday.

The Iraqi minister added that the propaganda of the Zionists and all enemies of the Arab nation is always trying to turn world public opinion against Iraq and its pan-Arab battle against the obstinate Persians.

Concerning the availability of consumer goods in Iraq during the war, the minister said that Iraq is an agricultural country and has great economic capabilities. Iraq has not suffered any shortage either during the war or before. He said that Iraq's economic policy is clear to all.

ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI LEAVES AMMAN 31 OCT

JN311243 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, left Amman today after having participated in the meetings of the seven-member committee for the Arab foreign ministers.

He was seen off at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and several top Foreign Ministry officials.

AR-RA'Y ARTICLE ATTACKS U.S. MIDEAST POLICIES, ACTIONS

JN311300 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Oct 80 p 18

[Tariq Masarwah article: "Seize Hostages and Get Paid for Them"]

[Text] President Carter agreed in the televised presidential debate to send weapons and arms to Iran after the U.S. hostages are released, without affecting the U.S. neutrality toward the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Therefore, the Iraqi students should seize 20 American diplomats working in the section that is looking after American affairs in Baghdad and thus block the dispatch of U.S. arms to Tehran, without affecting Iraqi-U.S. relations, which have been severed in any event.

Hasn't the seizure of diplomats become legitimate, now that the U.S. President has bestowed legitimacy upon such action?

What prevents the seizure of U.S. Embassy staff in any country in the world in future, if the price of their release will be paid immediately?

Who else but President Carter and his administration, which is concerned with principles and the ethical leadership of the free world, would barter steel for "peanuts?"

President Carter can supply the Ayatollahs with all of the weapons he wishes. Nevertheless, this will not affect the course of most of the battle. The arms stockpile in Iran is large, but the results of the war have nothing to do with how many arms Iran has. It is something else that concerns us. It is the U.S. administration, which daily shows a further decline in its political dealings. It is the U.S. administration that supplies Israel with money to establish settlements in the Arab land and then denounces the building of settlements. It is the U.S. administration that launched an armed attack on Iran and stormed Iranian territory and that now considers the Iraqi forces in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] to be an invading force. It is the U.S. administration that considers the stand taken at the UN by international public opinion against the Israeli occupation of Arab territories to be ugly bias and diplomatic terrorism.

Human history has never witnessed a superpower as arrogant, foolish and unethical as the United States. The only consolation for this world, which is suffering from starvation, oppression and humiliation caused by the United States, is a speedy U.S. reversal in every part of the world. Isn't it only such a reversal that could possibly bring a person like Ronald Reagan to the presidency, as if the other weren't bad enough?

AL-ASAD MEETS WITH DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH, DELEGATION

JN011952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] This afternoon His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP]; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, DPFLP assistant secretary general; and Salih Ha'fat and Qays 'Abd al-Karim, members of the DPFLP Political Bureau.

Talks during the meeting centered on developments in the Arab area. This included the recent security and political developments in Lebanon, the situation ensuing from the war against Iran and the damage which this war is causing to the Arab cause as well as to the struggle against Zionism and imperialism. The DPFLP delegation condemned this war against Iran since it serves the interests of Israel and imperialism.

Talks also dealt with certain matters concerning the parties of the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as well as the national achievement which has been accomplished by signing the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union, which will further bolster the Arab steadfastness and the struggle against the Camp David plot.

The two sides also reviewed the outcome of the seven-member Arab foreign ministers committee meetings and the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS 2 NOV

JN021751 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--At noon today the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] delegation led by (Makov Makyomi), deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee organization office, left Damascus for Bulgaria following a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

The delgation held a number of meetings with Ba'th Party command officials and with popular organizations. The delegation members also met with party branch commands and got acquainted with the Ba'th Party experience in party and organizational work.

The delegation was also acquainted with Syria's economic achievements and cultural and historical sites. The members visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah.

In a predeparture statement to a SANA correspondent, (Makyomi) praised the results of his discussions with comrade officials of the Ba'th Party command and the popular organization. He also praised the party's struggling experience in the fields of party and organizational work. He stressed the importance of developing relations between Syria and Bulgaria in the interests of the two countries and the two friendly peoples. He also praised Syria's firm stands against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary regimes.

Concluding his statement he wished the Syrian people success, progress and prosperity.

LIBYA

NICOSIA EMBASSY TRANSFORMED INTO PEOPLE'S BUREAU

LD021554 Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Nov (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--As a means of advancing the popular revolution and in confirmation of the direct relationships between peoples and not through representatives or ambassadors... [JANA ellipsis] The Libyan Arab masses and students yesterday morning occupied the Libyan Embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus, and transformed it into a people's bureau, also forming a people's committee to run it.

The masses occupying the embassy issued a statement affirming their adherence to people's authority and the era of the masses. Libyan Arab students in Cyprus also sent a cable to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirming their solidarity with revolutionary forces in Cyprus and the revolutionary dicta of the Green Book.

EXPLOSION REPORTEDLY OCCURS IN RIYADH; 21 DEAD

LD311150 Tripoli JANA in English 0807 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 31 (JANA)--Saudi sources revealed yesterday that the explosion which destroyed a building near the grand mosque, 2 days ago, has resulted in the death of 21 pilgrims and the wounding of 42 others. The explosion, the cause of which is not known yet, greatly frightened the residents of the area and put them to flight. Eyewitnesses said some of the inhabitants attributed the explosion to an armed movement, while others thought it was the making of the ruling authorities, in order to justify their accusation as a prelude to their liquidation. Saudi media have tried to refute the news item referring to the explosion accusing Arab news media of making it up.

MOROCCO

RABAT REPORTS 30 OCT CLASHES WITH 'MERCENARIES'

LD011418 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The mopping-up operations of the Royal Armed Forces in the west of Hausa, which has witnessed a new battle, are continuing successfully.

On Thursday, 30 October, the mercenaries made an attempt to carry out an attack but were challenged by the Royal Armed Forces and driven off. The mercenaries, composed of a number of battalions aboard 300 vehicles, attempted to penetrate along two axes in the west starting from (Qina al-Hamra) and from the southwest direction from (Nimramit).

Our units in charge of the mopping-up operations challenged the mercenaries firmly and with strength and force them to flee. They tried to seek refuge by fleeing in the direction of the east and south after suffering heavy losses.

The battle lasted from 0600 until 1500 and 2 were matyred and 10 were wounded among our forces. The mercenaries' losses were as follows: 30 vehicles destroyed and 150 men either dead or severely wounded.

MODA'I SEES POSSIBILITY OF MAY ELECTIONS

TA011539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that he has reasons to believe that this government will not complete its full term in office and one should take into account the possibility that the elections will be brought forward to May. Our correspondent, Amnon Nadav, reports that Moda'i said this at a rally of the Liberals' Letemurah bloc, which he heads. Those present decided to work for the establishment of a senior economic-political team for the Likud, which will outline the economic policy and the measures to implement it. Before that, Moda'i's group decided to support the unification of all the Likud groups.

Governmental Circles' Reaction

TA011951 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Governmental circles this evening told our political correspondent that statements by government ministers about bringing the elections forward, as made by Minister Moda'i today, have dynamics that could indeed lead to the elections for the 10th Knesset being brought forward. These circles stressed that, in their opinion, bringing the elections forward would not be desirable today either for the Likud, the NRP or even to the Alignment because of the competition for the leadership of the Labor Party.

Cabinet Ministers' View

TA021227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Most Cabinet ministers said this morning they hoped the present government would work out its full term and there would not be early elections. This was said to reporter David Essing when ministers emerged from the weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem. The Cabinet heard a report from Prime Minister Begin of his meeting with President Navon following the presidential visit to Egypt but there were no details of this and the Cabinet secretary said there had been no political discussions. The meeting was mostly devoted to administrative matters. Dr Burg told our reporter he had not heard any new ideas on autonomy.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY FAVORS EARLY ELECTION

TA311734 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Alignment has gained more percentage points, and in October it continues to be the preferred party to form the next government. A 60 percent majority is interested in early elections, before November 1981. One-third of the public is still undecided, but that figure is decreasing.

These are the findings of the ongoing survey conducted by the Hebrew University's Institutes for Applied Social Research and Communications. The poll was conducted in mid-October at the request of YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

Question: Who would you like to see form the next government? (the replies are in percentages.)

Month	Likud	Alignment	No Preference
August	16	41	43
September	19	41	40
October	20	47	33

The poll shows also that the past 6 months have seen a decrease in the percentage of those hoping for a partnership among the Alignment, the Likud and the NRP. There has been an increase in the percentage of those interested in a coalition that would not include the Likud (from 34 percent in April to 42 percent in October) and especially not the NRP (from 43 percent in April to 58 percent in October).

Question: From which parties would you like to see the next coalition formed?

Parties	April	October
Alignment, Likud and NRP	23	12
Alignment and Likud	11	12
Alignment and NRP	7	6
Likud and NRP	7	9
Alignment and others	27	36
Likud and others	5	10
No preference	20	15

TZIPORI, ARENS VIEW SALE OF KFIR PLANES TO MEXICO

TA311254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] As the American election campaign draws to a close, President Carter has been making more promises to Israel. He says he would veto any move to have Israel expelled from the United Nations or to amend Security Council Resolution 242. And, in a reversal of previous positions, the State Department now says Israel will be allowed to go ahead with sales of Kfir fighters to Mexico. American permission is necessary since the plane's engines are made in the United States. American officials say the new decision is not an attempt by President Carter to win Jewish votes.

Here in Israel, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has welcomed the go-ahead and says Kfir sales to Latin America could mean a great contribution to the economy and security of Israel.

Reporter Dan Hackell went to one of the most ardent supporters of the Kfir project, Moshe Arens, the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and asked him how he felt about the American decision.

[Begin recording] [Arens] Well, I hope the report is true, and if it is I am certainly very gratified that this action has been taken. I think it's in the best interests of Israel, of course, and Israel's aircraft industry. I think it's also in the best interests of the United States.

[Question] Do you think that it's a decision that will stick, or is it one of these decisions that are sometimes announced before U.S. elections and then later on changed?

[Answer] Well, I think if it really is a decision that has been taken by the administration--that is, if the report is accurate--it's difficult for me to foresee that it might be reversed, because some pretty good reasons would have to be produced for reversing such a decision.

[Question] What is the significance to the Israeli defense industry of this sale going through?

[Answer] Well, Israel aircraft industries is one of the major exporters--actually the biggest exporter--that we have in Israel. It exploits the comparative advantages that we have here in industry: the high technical know-how and the familiarity we have with defense problems, and therefore anything that is done in order to permit the export market for Israel aircraft industries to be enlarged is certainly in the very best interests of Israel and Israel aircraft industries.

South America we have always seen as a potential market for many of our systems, certainly for our fighter aircraft. We had almost completed an agreement for sale of Kfir's to Ecuador almost 4 years ago, and at the time we saw it only as one of many other potential markets in South America. So although we've lost 4 years, and of course a lot of economic benefits in the intervening period, I'm hopeful that, given the green light now, we'll be able to make up for lost time. [end recording]

DISPUTE WITHIN PLO OVER GULF WAR REPORTED

TA030607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A serious dispute has erupted within Fatah between the supporters of 'Arafat's deputy, Abu Iyad, and the supporters of Abu Jihad, the head of the military branch, who is also in charge of issues related to the territories. Our correspondent reports that the dispute is over which side to support in the war in the Persian Gulf and whether it is desirable to maintain relations with Jordan. Some time ago supporters from both camps almost began a fight in Beirut and Abu Jihad was forced to arrest several of his opponents.

Abu Iyad has demanded severance of ties with Jordan and with moderate figures in the territories, the resumption of the PLO's revolutionary line and the adoption of Syria's position on the conflict in the Middle East. In contrast, Abu Jihad has demanded support for Iraq because the neutral line has angered all the parties and the PLO has been losing on both counts. Abu Jihad has also claimed that relations with Jordan and moderate figures in Judaea and Samaria should be maintained under any circumstances.

ABU IYAD REPORTEDLY FINANCING KURDISH OPERATIONS

TA310834 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] PLO leader Abu Iyad is secretly financing Kurdish guerrilla operations in Iraq with Libyan money, it is reliably learned. This is seen as one symptom of a split in the PLO hierarchy.

Abu Iyad, whose real name is Salah Khalaf, was forced out of his position as chief of PLO intelligence and internal security last May, but is still one of Yasir 'Arafat's two main aides. He is also said to be financing, training and equipping terrorist left- and right-wing organizations in Europe and Latin America, and is suspected of involvement in last month's blast outside a Paris synagogue, and the August explosion at the Bologna railway station which left over 70 dead.

Khalaf, who was the head of the now defunct Black September arm of the PLO is in open disagreement with both 'Afafat and Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir) over the PLO's attempts to mediate the Iraq-Iran conflict.

In August this year, while on a tour of the Middle East, Khalaf collected several million dollars from Libya to sponsor both anti-Iraqi military operations by the Kurds and the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal organization, as well as operations against Israeli and Jewish objectives in Europe, in defiance of a PLO freeze on such operations since 1977.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN BASES

NC011240 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Doha, 1 Nov (GNA)--Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre has denied the presence of any foreign bases or forces in his country. He requested the Arab League to form a special committee to investigate immediately the question of foreign bases in the Arab homeland and to determine that there are no foreign U.S. or other bases or forces in Somalia.

In an interview published by the Qatari paper AR'RAYAH today, the Somali president says that the agreement signed between Somalia and the United States is not directed against the interests of any state and that it provides the United States temporary and not permanent facilities. These facilities are absolutely not directed against any Arab state and the Somali Government has the right to reconsider this agreement at any time.

The Somali president emphasizes his country's willingness to give the United States a permanent base, if it wishes, to ensure the security and safety of the Somali people. Referring to the circumstances which prompted the recent state of emergency in Somalia, Barre says: This is due to the Soviet Union's attitude toward Somalia and its just causes. The Soviet Union extends support to Ethiopia, which is escalating the situation with Somalia toward explosion. The purpose of the state of emergency is to strengthen the national unity in confronting this escalation of the situation and to confront the opportunists, agents and parasites to end corruption, bribery and mismanagement.

The Somali president further says that another reason for the declaration of the state of emergency is connected with the internal economic and social conditions and that it aims to give a push to the march of progress and development in Somalia. He denies that there was an [attempted] military coup in Somalia recently and that this had any connection with the declaration of the state of emergency.

The Somali president expresses his support for the legitimate rights of the Iraqi people in their war with Iran to retrieve their national soil. However, he calls upon all Arab and Muslim states to work diligently together to bring about a cease-fire between the two Muslim countries and to provide opportunities for negotiations between them for a just and appropriate solution to their outstanding problems. The Somali president points out that the great powers must exercise self-restraint and not interfere in this war to safeguard the international security and peace. He says: The interference of the great powers in this dispute, if the Arab and Muslim efforts fail, would constitute a great danger.

TANZANIA

SPOKESMAN REPORTS NYERERE RECEIVES 93 PERCENT OF VOTE

LD312112 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1345 GMT 31 Oct 80 EA

[Statement by Adam Sapi Mkwawa, chairman of the Tanzanian Electoral Commission, on 31 October on the results of the presidential elections--recorded]

[Excerpt] Countrymen, as you all know, general elections were held in the country--in mainland Tanzania and the islands--to elect the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. The elections were held on Sunday, 26 October 1980. The electoral commission has received the total number of votes cast from every electoral district in both mainland Tanzania and the islands. The results are as follows: the total number of Tanzanians who registered to vote was 6,969,803. Of these, 5,954,234 voted on 26 October 1980, that is 85.43 percent of all registered voters. Of the votes cast, 157,019 were invalid, which is 2.64 percent of the total votes cast during the elections for the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. The total of "no" votes was 259,040, 4.35 percent of all votes cast. The total number of "yes" votes was 5,537,883, 93.01 percent of all votes cast in the elections for the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. Consequently, more than half of the electors have accepted the candidate for the presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania and in accordance with article 6, clause 4A of the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, I formally declare that Ndugu Julius Kambarage Nyerere has been elected president of the Unied Republic of Tanzania. [loud applause]

THE GAMBIA

SENEGALESE TROOPS PROTECT AGAINST LIBYAN 'THREAT,' COUP

WA011050 London REUTER in English 1034 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Banjul, Gambia, Nov 1, REUTER--Senegalese troops today patroled Gambia's capital of Banjul to prevent what officials here said was a threat by Libya to invade this tiny West African country.

Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara called on neighboring Senegal for help when he broke off diplomatic relations with Libya two days ago.

Senegal broke off diplomatic relations with the Libyans in July, accusing Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's government of subversive acts aimed at toppling President Leopold-Sedar Senghor's regime.

Some 150 Senegalese troops were flown to Banjul last night and immediately took positions at the airport, at state house and in a police camp six miles from the city center.

Officials said three Senegalese Air Force helicopters were also sent to Banjul.

Sir Dawda said Gambian nationals had been trained in Libya to subvert his government. He also accused the Libyan Embassy here of being involved in subversive activities.

A former British colony, Gambia forms a stretch of land inside Senegal with whom it has close historical and ethnic ties.

Ban on Opposition Parties

AB021132 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] In Gambia, two political parties in the opposition have been banned under the public security law. No reasons were given for the decision. Reports from Banjul say troops from neighboring Senegal have been arriving in Gambia at the invitation of President Jawara, who is said to have (?sought) Senegalese assistance after breaking up diplomatic relations with Libya 3 days ago.

President Jawara alleged that Libya is training Gambian nationals with the aim of toppling his government.

An official statement in Banjul said, however, that the Senegalese troops in Gambia are there for joint training exercises under an agreement between the two countries.

Threat of Coup

AB021450 Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Dakar, 2 Nov (AFP)--Gambia seems to have been on the verge of a military coup d'etat at the same time it asked Senegal to send the 400 soldiers who are now stationed in the Gambian capital, according to the latest information of various informed sources reaching Dakar from Banjul.

To obtain Senegal's aid under the 1967 agreement between the two countries, Sir Dawda Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, might have proved that authors of the coup in preparation could hope to benefit from a foreign power's aid, the sources said. This power, observers believe, could have been Libya, with which Gambia broke diplomatic relation on Thursday.

According to the latest accounts collected from Gambia, the Senegalese troops started moving on Friday afternoon and that night and occupied various strategic points on Saturday.

ANGOLA

AUTHORITIES DENY AGREEING TO END SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

AB020939 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 1 Nov (AFP)--The Angolan authorities today most categorically denied signing an agreement with the regime in South Africa under which they would no longer support the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

For Angolans, there is not and could not be any such arrangement with some clique which does not respect the fundamental rights of freedom, dignity and independence, said the statement, issued here by the Angolan news agency ANGOP.

SWAPO guerrillas, who are fighting occupying South Africa forces in Namibia, operate from bases inside neighboring Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGOLA REPORTEDLY OFFERS TO END SWAPO SUPPORT

LD311212 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Portuguese news agency, ANOP, reports from Lisbon that Angola has offered to cut off military backing for SWAPO terrorists in exchange for South Africa ceasing its support of anticommunists fighting the Angolan Government.

The agency quoted unidentified diplomatic sources in West Africa as saying that the Angolan proposal was made in a series of secret cross-border meetings held in Angola and South-West Africa in the past few months. However, a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has declined to comment on the reports. The agency quoted its sources as saying that Angola maintained its political support for SWAPO. It cited Guinean sources as saying that the Angolan change of mind was a result of the heavy price in destruction and casualties it was paying for supporting SWAPO and its new perception that SWAPO was incapable of driving South Africa from South-West Africa by prolonging the conflict. The sources said Angola had already scaled down its military support for SWAPO.

Pretoria Spokesman's Comment

LD312229 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The South African defense force says that since South Africa does not give military support to the rebel Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement the Angolan Government should stand by its offer to stop supporting SWAPO. A spokesman in Pretoria was commenting on reports that the Angolan Government had offered to withdraw its military backing from SWAPO if South Africa ceased supporting UNITA.

Denying that the South African defense force was supporting UNITA, the spokesman said the MPLA's control over the south of Angola was, in any case, of such a nature that the contribution to peace arising from the decision in Luanda first had to be evaluated. The spokesman said that in any case any decision by the MPLA government in Angola would have to carry the sanction of Moscow and Havana. He said that if the report of the standpoint were true, however, it would be welcomed by the South African defense force and the South-West African territory forces.

He pointed out that members of the South African Government had repeatedly warned the Angolan Government and had requested them to stop active support for the SWAPO terrorist organization. Angolan soldiers who had helped SWAPO had had to suffer on numerous occasions. It was South Africa's declared policy not to seek confrontation with its neighbors.